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BILATERAL PROGRAMS EXAMPLE OF NEW STAGE OF COOPERATION IN CEMA

LD251159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Along the Path of Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] The socialist community countries are advancing confidently along the path of socioeconomic and political development. Their mutual economic cooperation plays an important role in realizing socialism's fundamental advantages. A special place in these deepening relations belongs to the past decade, when the fraternal states embarked on implementing a concerted policy of broad development of socialist economic integration.

The socialist countries' ruling Marxist-Leninist parties have accumulated rich experience in the concerted resolution of urgent economic problems. The use of this experience is a powerful factor in resolving the immediate tasks of creating a new society. The efforts of the communist and workers parties central committees and of the socialist states' governments are now concentrated on further deepening the long-term nature of cooperation in accordance with the fraternal party congresses' decisions and the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. In his greetings message to the 33d CEMA session participants Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted the importance of the task of "making the next two 5-year plans a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation."

The long-term targeted cooperation programs in key sectors and bilateral documents on the long-term development of production specialization and cooperation are the concrete embodiment of this strategy. The targeted programs were examined and approved at the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions. The compiling of bilateral programs between the USSR and the fraternal countries, on which agreement on drafting was reached during the Crimea meetings, is now being completed.

The first of these programs--a general schedule for specialization and cooperation in the sphere of material production between the USSR and Bulgaria through 1990--received a high assessment from Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov during their recent meeting in the Crimea. It was signed in Sofia a few days ago. The chief purpose of the general schedule is to make the maximum contribution to resolving the strategic tasks of building socialism and communism, increasing both countries' economic potential, insuring the dynamic and efficient development and improvement of the structure of their national economies, making rational use of resources and enhancing the working people's well-being.

With the adoption of the general schedule preconditions are created for transition to a qualitatively new stage of Soviet-Bulgarian economic relations and to further comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria. The realization of this document will be a new expression of socialist internationalism and an important step on the path of strengthening real socialism's positions.

The joint planning activities of our community's states signify the consistent development of the Leninist principles of socialist economic planning and management at the modern stage.

The scale of the integration processes among the socialist countries today is such that joint planning activities serve as an essential condition for the stable, balanced development of each of their national economies.

The broad application of long-term forms of international cooperation is insured by comprehensive measures to improve the economic mechanism. The main directions of the Soviet Union's economic and social development through 1990 are being formulated in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality." The adoption of multilateral and bilateral documents on long-term cooperation synchronizes the CEMA countries' joint planning activities with their internal planning.

Being a new form of cooperation, the production specialization and cooperation programs will have an effect on raising social production efficiency and the quality of all work on managing the fraternal states' national economies. Laying the main path of economic specialization and cooperation for the coming decade, they make it possible to make greater use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor and of large-scale industrial production under the conditions of the scientific and technical resolution.

An important task in implementing these bilateral documents is their coordination with the long-term targeted cooperation programs and national economic plans for the next 5 years, which are now being coordinated by the CEMA countries. The fraternal states' communist and workers parties are entering a precongress period and planning major landmarks in the development oftheir countries; economies, science and culture. Close coordination of economic relations makes it possible to prepare in good time for the implementation of new creative plans.

The approval of long-term targeted cooperation programs and the drafting of bilateral production specialization and cooperation programs set the USSR Gosplan, Soviet representatives on CEMA organs and on intergovernmental commissions on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, ministries and departments new tasks of great national and international significance. The consistent implementation of these programs will be an organic part of the coming 11th 5-year plan. It is the duty of party organizations to direct the efforts of labor collectives and all economic management links toward fulfilling the measures stemming from the adopted mutual pledges.

The whole experience of CEMA, which recently celebrated its 30th anniversary, convincingly confirms the correctness of the fraternal parties' policy of developing the socialist countries' planned cooperation. The present stage of this cooperation connected with implementing the multilateral and bilateral long-term programs will increase our community's economic might and be marked by new successes in socialist and communist building.

COMPROMISE WITH RULING CLASS NOT THE WAY TO TRANSFORM SOCIETY

LD241113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[E. Kuzmin, candidate of juridical sciences, article under the rubric "The World of Capital, World of Lawlessness": "Crisis and the Barrenness of Doctrines"]

[Excerpt] One of the most widespread ideological theoretical fictions corresponding to the greatest extent to bourgeois reformist nations of democracy is the so-called pluralist approach proceeding from the idea of the "dispersion" of power among various more or less numerous social groups and organizations.

Thus a special political glossary appended to one of the manuals on the U.S. system of government regards pluralism as the proposition that power "should be dispersed among the individuals and natural groups forming society." It considers that democracy definitely implies the presence of "institutional counterbalances," a particular kind of "group competition" to influence the process of state decision making.

However such an approach obviously contradicts the practice of political life in the West, where the most important means determining access to political power is the possession of large amounts of property. The true spokesmen of the working people's interests--the communist and workers parties and also the leftwing trade unions and other progressive associations--despite phrases about the "hostility of opposition forces" and "pure" democracy are placed with the aid of various means in deliberately disadvantageous conditions and are frequently subjected to overt persecution and repression.

Of course the proletariat is far from indifferent to the form of the bourgeois state. Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the communist and workers parties proceed from the need to actively utilize parliamentary institutions and other bourgeois democratic institutions. In this connection we must not fail to take into consideration certain new factors in the lives of those parliaments in which the firmest positions are occupied by the working people's true representatives, communists; nor must we fail to bear in mind the possibility of implementing progressive transformations under those conditions, creating a base for a subsequent resolute attack on the strongholds of capital.

Disclosing the narrowness and the class-egoist nature of democracy under capitalism and mercilessly combatting reformist illusions in this sphere, V.I. Lenin resolutely opposed anarchical, "leftwing" rejection of bourgeois democratic institutions and proceeded from the fact that imperialism is in no position to halt the development of democratic trends among the masses of the population. As the experience of France, Italy and certain other countries has shown, the past decade has been characterized by particularly noticeable growth in the struggle of the forces of democracy to increase their influence in parliamentary institutions and transform them in the long term into true centers of the people's will and to implement effective measures directed toward the satisfaction of the basic needs and interests of the working people.

OF COURSE THE WAY TO ACHIEVE A REALLY DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL OF BOURGEOIS SOCIETY'S SOCIO-POLITICAL STRUCTURES IS NOT THROUGH COMPROMISE WITH THE RULING CLASS BUT BY MEANS OF RESOLUTE BATTLES AGAINST CAPITAL FOR THE SUCCESSFUL CONDUCTING OF WHICH IT IS ESSENTIAL TODAY AS PREVIOUSLY TO HAVE PERFECT MASTERY OF THE ENTIRE ARSENAL OF MEANS OF CLASS STRUGGLE.

Thus the working class and its allies in the antimonopolist coalition advocate that formal democracy should be filled with real content, justly linking this with the broadening of their own potential in the struggle to achieve the final goal. The ruling class emasculates democracy and legality but as a rule does not dare to abandon their regimes' democratic facade. The contradictory nature of this situation is sharpening the struggle for democracy to an even greater extent and in modern conditions makes it one of the central points in the stubborn class battles between labor and capital. October's torch, which heralded the advent of a new era in world history, brightly lights the path to a society an essential condition for whose realization and development, as the practice of real socialism shows, is real democracy.

PRAVDA'S BOLSHAKOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

LD241541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov article: "International Review"]

[Text] On 18 September the chairman's gavel came down for the 34th time to announce the opening of the annual UN General Assembly session. In historical terms it is not long since this organization was formed. Some 34 years ago, following the defeat of fascist Germany, the representatives of more than 50 countries stated in the UN Charter their determination to "save future generations from the calamities of war... and to reaffirm faith in basic human rights, in the dignity and value of the individual, in equality for men and women and equal rights for large and small nations...."

As one of the founders of the United Nations, the USSR remains loyal to its Charter and is consistently seeking to implement the aims stated in this document. The other day L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn in the Kremlin and said that the supreme goal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is to uphold peace and to give all peoples the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of progress and the freedom to live their own lives.

The Main Trend

In the days preceding the 34th UN General Assembly Session the bourgeois press hypocritically lamented the fact that the correlation of forces in this organization "does not favor the free world" since the nonalined countries which constitute a majority in the United Nations have "moved in the direction of greater hostility toward the United States."

Major bourgeois journalists tend to ascribe this move to "Moscow's intrigues" and Beijing propaganda calls it an indication of "Soviet hegemonism." In his speech at the reception in Aden in honor of A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, gave a kind of reply to these falsifiers:

"The role of the Soviet Union, which is the prop of the peoples' struggle for freedom, economic liberation and progress, has aroused the malice of world imperialism and prompted it to unleash false anti-Soviet propaganda aimed at isolating the Soviet Union from the national liberation movement which is struggling against the colonialists and for freedom and independence. But however much the imperialists and their myrmidons distort historical facts, the forces of liberation and progress know who their friends are and who their enemies are. They also know that world imperialism will never support the peoples' liberation struggle because it is essentially hostile to the cause of the peoples' liberation and progress."

The Soviet Union is not imposing its beliefs or its way of life on anyone. Our country respects the policy of neutrality and nonalinement and the peoples' desire to strengthen their political independence and it supports the developing countries' struggle to reorganize international economic relations on a truly just and democratic basis and resolutely upholds peace.

The multimillion-strong working people's masses in capitalist and developing countries are well aware of socialism's outstanding successes in all spheres of life. The lofty prestige of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries is based primarily on this.

What does the capitalist path of development have to offer? A system incapable of guaranteeing people the right to work, incapable of even winning the peoples' trust. Against the background of the new capitalist economic recession--the start of this recession is indicated not only by the recent "gold fever" but also by the mass lockouts and the curtailment of production in seemingly thriving spheres of industry--the advantages of socialism seem all the more convincing.

In the complex process of world development one can clearly discern the main trend of the modern era--the growth of real socialism's strength and might and the steady development of revolutionary processes in the world.

The strike struggle is broadening in the developed capitalist countries. The international communist movement is winning new victories.

Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and now Nicaragua have become symbols of the defeat of imperialist and neocolonialist forces. Ruling parties in a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries are stating their intention to follow the path of socialist orientation and the adoption of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. Imperialism is not going to reverse this historical process.

Against the Forces of War

It is no accident that at its initial sessions the General Assembly embarked on the examination of the situation in the world's "hot spots." To this day there are hotbeds of tension fraught with war in various parts of the world. The Near East is still explosive. Here the Israeli military is pursuing a policy of genocide against the Palestinian people and is continuing its act of aggression against Lebanon.

The racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia have embarked on the path of outright aggression against neighboring African states. The flames of the military conflagration in Southeast Asia have by no means died down.

The Soviet Union supports the Southeast Asian peoples' desire to strengthen their national independence and for independent development and their efforts aimed at achieving relaxation of tension in this area. At the same time, one cannot ignore the danger to the destiny of Southeast Asia posed by the intrigues of imperialist forces and forces alined with it. In fact, these forces are still using weapons and other means in an attempt to impose their demands on other peoples and to sow discord among the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries.

It is not only local wars that pose a threat to peace in the world. The roar of engines in the sky and on land in Western Europe where NATO's series of fall military maneuvers is gathering momentum is a further reminder of the reality of the arms race which is fraught with military catastrophe. Between 1949 and 1968 the NATO countries, including the United States, spent $1.3 trillion on military needs. Between 1968 and 1978 they spent exactly the same amount and they intend to spend a further $1 trillion in 1978-1983.

The other day the U.S. Senate adopted Senator E. Hollings' amendment to the budget resolution demanding a 5-percent increase in U.S. military expenditure in 1981-1982. Thus, in 1982 the Pentagon will be able to raise its budget to $163.3 billion. This is over three times as much as in 1968.

When you think that the WHO needed only $83 million to largely eradicate smallpox it is clear what damage the arms race is doing to the interests of the well-being of mankind, one-half of whom are suffering from malnutrition. Children are in a particularly tragic situation. According to UNICEF figures, of the 120 million children born in 1978 17 million (almost all of them in developing countries) have a minimal chance of surviving the first year of life. "The army of dead children," the Italian magazine L'ESPRESSO writes, commenting on these figures, "is followed by endless ranks of living skeletons covered in sores who survive only to lead a life of perpetual backwardness, chronic disease and total inability to work."

For many millions of people, as is evident from these figures, the question of the immediate cessation of the arms race and the use of part of the money released from military budgets to help the developing countries, as envisaged in the well-known USSR proposals, is already a matter of life and death.

UN circles and the world community as a whole highly rated the results of L. I. Brezhnev's talks with U.S. President J. Carter in Vienna. In the view of most delegations, the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II) signed in Vienna is an obstacle to the further buildup of nuclear missile arsenals. UN circles are bewildered by the fact that certain circles in the United States have launched such a vociferous campaign against its ratification. Indeed this treaty which is a reasonable compromise and a careful balance of the interests of the two major nuclear powers is based on the principle of the partly and equal security of the sides.

After a short break the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has resumed hearings on the ratification of the SALT II treaty. What have they demonstrated? Above all, that a fierce struggle is underway in the United States between detente's supporters and opponents, between those who adopt a stance of political realism and the "hawks" who uphold the interests of the military industrial complex. The "hawks" chose the process of Senate ratification of the treaty as the point at which to wage "all-out war" on detente.

The way this "war" is developing can be judged from the bellicose attacks on the treaty by Utah Senator J. Garn, a typical military monopoly "fixer." The other day he addressed a Senate Foreign Relations Committee session, saying that the SALT II treaty is a "threat to U.S. national security." The Utah senator who gave evidence in Congress has been rabidly defending this utterly absurd thesis since June--a thesis refuted long ago even by Pentagon military experts. Back in June he tried for the first time, along with other congressmen and senators from the military-industrial complex, to torpedo SALT II. Garn's zeal can easily be explained. In fact, enterprises of a number of U.S. military monopolies and missile bases are situated in Utah. As U.S. Defense Secretary Brown reported recently, it is also planned to station some of the new MX mobile strategic missiles in Utah. It is clear from this just which America is threatened by the SALT II treaty, in the view of J. Garn and similar "hawks"--the America of the military-industrial complex, the America of the arms race, the America of cold war.

Unfortunately, these forces have considerable influence in the United States. "For a number of years," the New York TIMES writes, "the right wing represented by such organizations as the 'Committee on the Present Danger' and the American Security Council has been beating the drum louder and louder over the growth of Soviet might and the weakening of American potential. It has come to the point where moderate politicians and officials either do not bother to express their views or are afraid to put forward a more balanced view for fear that they will be branded apologists of Moscow." The author of this article in the New York TIMES notes that the rightists are fueling anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States and this gives a "definite bias to political debate."

Recently this bias in American politics has been very evident. To the sound of the "hawks'" calls for a "rebuff to the Russians" military appropriations are increased and the program for the production and deployment of new missile systems is implemented. Many people in Washington must be aware of the flimsy nature of the false propaganda cover for this line. It is no accident that U.S. Congressman R. Carr noted with a touch of humor the other day that "the 'Soviet threat' is a myth but, unfortunately, a myth that is clearly capable of prompting some people to make extremely stupid statements."

Even on Capitol Hill everybody by no means sides with those who advocate seeking the chimera of military superiority and with the opponents of the SALT II treaty. Members of the "Congressmen for Peace on the Basis of Law" organization--D. Pease, J. Seiberling and P. Simon--submitted a joint statement on SALT II to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the other day. It notes that without this treaty "Soviet-American relations will lack even a semblance of stability." The view of these congressmen is supported by millions of Americans.

"No" to Tyranny

On the night of 21 September in the capital of the Central African Empire, according to REUTER, a "bloodless coup" took place, which resulted in the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa I and this state became the Central African Republic (CAR) once again.

His "emperorship" did not last long: About 3 years. During this period the self-styled monarch contrived the total collapse of the economy of a country which was already one of the poorest in Africa. The patience of the CAR people ran out as a result of the terror unleashed by Bokassa in order to preserve his "authority." The end of the antipopular regime was inevitable.

Note that this is the third tyrant to fall in a short period. The first was Idi Amin in Uganda whose cruelty was proverbial. The second was the dictator of Equatorial Guinea Masie Nguema whose trial is due to start this week. All three were rejected by their peoples who could not bear tyranny and arbitrary rule.

Africa is currently experiencing a second birth, so to speak. The last remnants of colonialism will soon be swept from the black continent by a wave of national liberation movements. The colonialists are still trying to hold on to their positions by backing "black majority" puppet regimes, as in Namibia and Rhodesia. But "colonialism's second life" is short.

The current London conference on Rhodesia, to which the British Government has invited representatives of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front as well as Muzorewa and Smith, heads of the current Rodesian regime, shows that even British conservatives find it hard to regard as legal the "elections" which brought to power in Salisbury puppets who bow to the racists. The conference is discussing the formulation of a new constitution and the holding of new elections. London believes that the only possible alternative to this is a Patriotic Front guerrilla struggle against the present puppet regime, a struggle to a victorious conclusion, to the establishment of genunine people's rule in a Zimbabwe without the suffix "Rhodesia". Muzorewa's attempts to block the conference and the demands of the racists headed by Smith that the new constitution enshrine privileges for the white minority can only prolong the agony of the present Rhodesian regime but they will not halt the Zimbabwe people's struggle for their freedom and independence.

The peoples of Africa are fully resolved to bring their liberation to fruition.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Gromyko Speech

LD251952 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

["Andrey Gromyko's speech at session of United Nations General Assembly"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, September 25, TASS--A speech at today's plenary meeting of the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly was made by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

He said:

"Mr. President, distinguished delegates,

The current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is the last one in the seventies. This gives us certain grounds not only for considering the topical issues of today but also for summing up some of the political results of the decade which is about to close, and for casting a glance at the past. For the problems of today, as indeed the future itself, are more clearly seen against the background of the lessons of the past, of its successes and failures.

It is worthwhile recalling the circumstances which brought the United Nations into existence. The war was still raging and the sword of just retribution had not yet fallen on those who instigated it when the leaders of the major nations of the anti-fascist coalition took up the challenge which today still retains its vital importance--the setting up of a reliable barrier against another world tragedy. That challenge was, indeed, enshrined in the UN Charter as the main goal of the United Nations. The effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace has been and remains the main yardstick in judging all its activities.

Has the United Nations lived up to its mandate? There can be no simple answer to that question. Yet, it should be recognized that it has done a lot of good for consolidating peace and promoting international cooperation. It is also evident that the United Nations could have done more than it has.

We are all aware that the manner in which the UN member states act in international affairs cannot be reduced to a common denominator. Here, the amplitude between different policy trends is great. Some have not yet abandoned their claims to dominate the rest and even to hold the position of hegemony in the world arena; others, naturally, cannot and will not reconcile themselves to this.

Some countries make every effort to put an end to the arms race and demonstrate a serious and responsible approach to this task. Others, on the contrary, hurl ever more funds into that race and inflate military budgets.

In short, the United Nations, as the broadest international organization, shows up in the boldest relief the characteristic features of the world with all its contradictions and collisions and, at the same time, with growing hopes of the peoples for a peaceful future.

The Soviet Union has never abandoned the belief in the possibility of building a solid edifice of peace. Our people and their leadership proceed from that premise. And, indeed, the seventies have convincingly demonstrated that there are valid reasons for this.

It was at the beginning of the current decade that a visa to life, so to speak, was issued to a series of treaties which have brought international relations in Europe in line with the realities of its postwar development. The first Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of strategic arms and on the basic principles of relations between the USSR and the USA were also concluded at that time.

Special mention should also be made of the historic conference of the top leaders of thirty-five nations in Helsinki which sealed in documentary form Europe's evolution towards stronger security and cooperation. In that period, long and serious negotiations resulted in the Soviet-American SALT II treaty whose entry into force, one can say, the whole world is looking forward to.

Indeed, all of us can say that the seventies will hold an important place in history. These years have seen the positive trend in international affairs, which was named detente, become a broad process. Detente--and the Soviet Union stood at its cradle--expresses the aspirations of our entire nation and those, we are sure, of all peoples.

The attitude towards detente is the best indicator of any country's political intentions. In recent years many a good word has been said about detente. But even very good words in favour of detente are not enough. They must be buttressed by deeds, by policies of states.

There still are people in the world today who make a wry face at the word detente like a hungry cat in a kitchen garden at the taste of cucumber.

To take, for instance, the question of renouncing the spread of enmity and hatred among nations and the prohibition of war propaganda. This is, so to speak, a minimum for each state which adheres to the policy of detente and desires to promote a healthy political climate in the world.

As far back as 1947 the General Assembly adopted a resolution against propaganda of another war. Over thirty years have passed since that time, but who would assert today that such propaganda has been stopped? In many states it has not even been outlawed.

The Soviet Union did that long ago. The provision saying "in the USSR war propaganda is banned" has been formalized in our Constitution, the fundamental law of the state.

On more than one occasion we have emphasized the urgency of this matter. Indeed, before the guns of the aggressors who unleashed the Second World War began to thunder, war propaganda had been in full swing for many years and incessant calls had been made for regarding [as received] the map of Europe and of the world to suit the aggressors' designs. The Soviet Union speaks about this because still active are the forces seeking to condition people to thinking in terms of war and the arms build-up.

It is becoming a tradition in some countries to play out scenarios of military conflicts. Look, they say, that's how things are going to unfold. And estimates are made of the casualties and the number of cities to be swept away. Tens or even hundreds of millions of human lives are written off in those callous calculations.

The ancient Greeks, and not they alone, left us wise myths whose beauty lies in glorifying what is human in man. To no credit of our contemporaries, other myths are invented today which are designed to stupefy man with pessimism and make him despair of the triumph of reason. They depict war as something unavoidable.

There is no doubt as to the purposes for which these other myths are invented and the policies which they serve.

What a huge number of spurious films, books, articles, and speeches of politicians and quasi-politicians are produced to make people believe the fictitious stories about the source of a threat to peace.

One example is the campaign launched with regard to Cuba in the course of which all sorts of falsehoods are being piled up concerning the policies of Cuba and the Soviet Union. But the truth is that this propaganda is totally without foundation in reality and is indeed based on falsehoods. The Soviet Union and Cuba have already so declared. And our advice on this score is simple: The artificiality of this entire question must be honestly admitted and the matter closed.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have never threatened anybody nor are they threatening anybody now. A society which is confident of its creative forces and abilities needs no war. It needs peace. These words have been inscribed on the banner of our foreign policy since the days of Lenin.

The policy of peace and friendship among peoples, the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has been invariably expressed in the decisions of the congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This policy course will be followed unswervingly in the future as well.

Naturally, the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies cannot fail to take into account the fact that some states are continuing military preparations and stepping them up. In these circumstances the USSR and its allies are compelled to look after their security. At the same time our approach in this matter is as follows: "The defence potential of the Soviet Union", Leonid Brezhnev has pointed out, "must be at a level that would deter anyone from attempting to disrupt our peaceful life. Not a course at superiority in weapons, but a course aimed at reducing armaments, at easing military confrontation--such is our policy."

He who trusts this policy will never be failed. The USSR and socialist countries can always be relied upon in the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente, for freedom and independence of peoples. Those countries have common ideals and they are guided by common goals. Shoulder to shoulder, their peoples are working hard in the grandiose effort of construction.

Indeed, the whole world knows how many proposals, and what kind of proposals, have been submitted by the socialist states to other countries, first of all at the United Nations, aimed at deepening the process of easing tensions in the world, at broadening peaceful cooperation among states, and at strengthening international security.

The countries making up the socialist community coordinate their policies for the sake of universal peace, the security of their peoples and the peoples of other countries. This has been confirmed with new strength by the fruitful results of Leonid Brezhnev's latest series of meetings with the top party and state leaders of socialist countries which took place in the Crimea last summer.

I feel that our opinion will not differ from that of most participants in this session, if I say that a comparison of the UN Charter provisions with what is going on in the sphere of military activities in some countries reveals a glaring contradiction. Although those states affixed their signatures to the UN Charter and its peaceful purposes and principles, they are doing everything for the stockpiled mountains of weapons to grow.

Meanwhile, the world has long since crossed the line beyond which the arms race becomes sheer madness. We urge all the UN member states to counter this madness with common sense and the will to strengthen mutual confidence. For its part, the USSR will continue to work consistently, together with other countries, to stop the arms race, to start dismantling, part by part, the war machine, and to reduce the military arsenals of states down to complete and general disarmament.

Here at the United Nations and at various forums where the disarmament problem is under discussion there is no lack of proposals which are well-considered and based on the principle of equality and equal security. There are proposals relating both to weapons of mass destruction and to conventional weapons. There is also a long-standing proposal for the reduction of military budgets.

No small number of major initiatives directed towards a general improvement of the political climate in the world have been advanced at the United Nations, including the proposal for a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. In our view, not a single state which sincerely strives for peace and good relations with other countries can object to such a treaty.

There are also initiatives concerning various regions of the world. I would like to indicate, in particular, the idea of the Indian Ocean littoral states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace which is supported by the majority of UN member countries. The Soviet Union is in favour of implementing this idea. It is actively working for an early resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean, which were interrupted through no fault of ours. An appropriate agreement on that subject would undoubtedly give this idea a more tangible shape. This would also have a favorable impact on the entire international situation.

Yet, on the whole, one has to note with concern that all or almost all proposals for ending the arms race and for disarmament as a rule encounter opposition on the part of a number of states. They frequently get bogged down in the quagmire of debate. And it takes tremendous efforts to bring them up to the stage of decision-making though such decisions do not yet ensure real disarmament even in limited areas.

A considerable period of time has already elapsed since the question was raised about reaching an agreement on termination of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stockpiles until they have been completely liquidated. In our days there is no more burning problem than that of removing the threat of nuclear war. Every reasonable person understands this. And it cannot be effectively solved without stopping the assembly line producing an incessant flow of weapons of monstrous destructive power--nuclear warheads, bombs and shells.

As we have repeatedly stated, the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss this cardinal problem together with other countries and it is proposing that specific negotiations be initiated. All the nuclear powers without exception are in duty bound to take part in them.

It is sometimes said that elimination of the production of nuclear weapons and their liquidation are too difficult a task. But can this be a reason for not starting the search for ways and means to resolve the problem? We are sure that reaching an appropriate agreement is not beyond the possible if states, and first of all the nuclear states, adopt a responsible approach.

The complex of questions relating to nuclear weapons includes the ensuring of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states and the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of states where there are no such weapons at present.

The General Assembly has already adopted resolutions of principle on these matters. It is now necessary to embody them in binding international agreements.

In our view, further efforts should be made to strengthen the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. And the responsibility for this rests with all states. We hope that the forthcoming non-proliferation treaty review conference will be crowned with positive results.

Negotiations on a number of essential aspects of disarmament are already in progress, and on some they have been going on for a long time. I would like to single out a couple of questions whose solution could, in our view, be a matter of the not too distant future.

Progress has been achieved at the USSR-U.S.-UK negotiations on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. We would expect that no complicating elements will be introduced in the negotiations by our partners, as, unfortunately, is the case even today.

In the course of Soviet-American consultations, basic elements of an agreement banning radiological weapons have been worked out. If work on the agreement is not impeded artifically, it can be speedily prepared for signature. This means that following the ban on bacteriological weapons, one more type of mass destruction weapons will be prohibited.

The file of constructive proposals on various aspects of the disarmament problem is impressive and proper use should be made of it. This offers broad opportunities for action by the United Nations which adopted at its special session devoted to disarmament a programme which on the whole is a good one. The UN resolution should not remain on paper. For the time being, however, it is but a paper, though a well written one.

The signing of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is convincing proof that, given the good will and readiness to take into account each other's legitimate interests, it is possible to achieve agreements on the most difficult questions. The treaty lays a bridge to further limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It also contains a great potential for positively influencing other negotiations on the arms race limitation and on disarmament.

It can be stated without exaggeration that a major step has been made as regards the USSR and the USA and the entire world. It is quite understandable, therefore, that, one after another, the representatives of states speaking from this rostrum pronounce themselves favorably with respect to this treaty.

The strengthening of universal peace is inseparable from ensuring security in Europe. The situation in the European Continent is not merely a part of the general picture of the world situation today: As in the past, it has a profound impact on the course of international developments.

Since the historic moment when it raised the banner of a new social system, our country has been pursuing a consistent course towards creating conditions of reliable peace in Europe. Everything we have accomplished in the name of that goal is an open book, and we are proud of its every page.

Of course, we are far from underestimating the contributions made by other states. We give their due to the countries that took part in the European conference which was crowned with the adoption of the Final Act. That document provides guidelines for further efforts to deepen the process of detente in Europe.

Today the basis for peaceful cooperation of states on the European Continent is more solid than it was yesterday. Favourable changes have taken place in relations between socialist and capitalist countries in Europe.

Soviet-French cooperation is on the rise. There is a considerable degree of mutual understanding and agreement on major issues of European and world politics, and accordingly there is a possibility for the further development of fruitful cooperation.

The development of our relations with the Federal Republic of Germany has been following a positive trend. Both sides appreciate the mutual advantages of what has been achieved, recognizing that a good deal could yet be accomplished in the future. I should like to express the hope that there would be no move on the part of the FRG that would reduce such possibilities for the future, that would run counter to the line at peace in Europe and at easing international tensions.

We are interested in the consistent development of Soviet-British relations. We are hopeful that there is a desire for this in Britain, too.

We have good relations with Italy. The assets accumulated in these relations should be multiplied.

I would like to note the genuine and traditional goodneighbourliness between the USSR and Finland. We appreciate all the good achievements that obtain in our relations with other Scandinavian countries.

A positive shift is taking place in our relations with Spain.

The development of our ties with the rest of Western Europe is also a source of satisfaction.

On the whole, both in the field of bilateral relations with states having a different social system and in other fields the Soviet Union is following the course charted by the Helsinki conference.

The roots which political detente has taken on European soil cannot however, be visible unless practical measures are taken in the field of military detente. Great prospects precisely in this regard are opened up by the proposals contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization adopted last November, and in the May communique of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of that organization.

First of all, I would refer to the initiative concerning the conclusion between the states participants in the European conference of a treaty on the non-first-use of either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. Its intent is self-evident.

Unfortunately, the Western partners have not yet shown themselves ready to have talks on this problem. Nevertheless we expect that a sober approach and sense of responsibility will prompt them to react positively to our proposal.

The socialist countries are still waiting for a response to yet another important initiative of theirs--to convene, at a political level and with the participation of all European countries as well as the United States and Canada, a conference on strengthening confidence among states, easing military confrontation and subsequent lessening of the concentration and reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. Each of those countries could make its own contribution to the work of that conference.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union that substantial work is needed on a bilateral as well as multilateral basis to ensure the success of both the conference on military detente on the European Continent and the Madrid meeting--to be held next year--of representatives of the states participants in the European conference. Far from competing with each other, these two forums are complementary.

As to the Madrid meeting, it should focus its attention on truly urgent issues of detente in Europe. No narrow interests should be allowed to prevent this.

Now a few words about the Vienna talks which are discussing, as will be recalled, the question of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This is not a problem of European significance alone. Our country invariably proceeds from constructive positions at those talks and sets forth initiatives which take into account as well the legitimate interests of the Western partners. It is only strict observance of the principle of undiminished security of either party that would bring the Vienna talks to the road leading to agreement. The sooner this happens, the better.

The review of problems relating to Europe would be incomplete if no reference were made to attempts undertaken from time to time by some countries to test the durability of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. This is contrary to the long-term interests which provided the basis for that agreement and which must serve as guidance for all states, particularly for its parties.

The root cause of the complexities and contradictions in the present day international situation lies--to no small extent--in the fact that the existing sources of tensions and conflicts between states do not disappear and now and then new ones keep springing up.

There is more than one such source in Asia. It was only six months ago that aggression was committed against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Practically the whole world branded the aggressors. But have appropriate conclusions been drawn from that event by all those who should have done so?

This issue cannot be drowned in the artificially whipped up propaganda campaign concerning Indochinese refugees, whose sharp edge is directed against Vietnam. No, that edge should be turned toward other quarters, and they are known.

It is no secret either who imposed and nurtured the bloody-thirsty murderous regime of Pol Pot. Today that regime in Kampuchea has been done away with and there will be no return to the past. The legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean people should be given the opportunity to take the seat belonging to Kampuchea in the United Nations.

Short-sighted--and there is no other name for it--is the policy of some states who are intensifying their interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. That country which has chosen the road of progressive democratic transformations comes out in favor of good relations with its neighbours and pursues an independent foreign policy--that of non-alignment. The Soviet Union which has long-standing ties of friendship and good-neighbourliness with Afghanistan considers that this inadmissible interference must be stopped.

As to such Middle East states as Turkey and Iran, we not only have common borders, but we also maintain relations of traditional cooperation with them. We take a positive attitude to the steps which these and other Asian countries take to protect and strengthen their government, and we are willing to develop relations with these states.

We, in the Soviet Union, are satisfied with the friendly nature of relations between the USSR and India, that great Asian country with its invariably peaceful policy. The Soviet-Indian relationship is a major factor for stability and peace on the Asian continent.

We wish to maintain, on the basis of reciprocity, of course, normal, good relations with all states--whether in South or Southeast Asia, or in the Far East. This applies to Japan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other countries of those regions.

Like all peace-loving peoples Soviet people are gravely concerned over the situation in the Middle East--one of the "hottest" spots on earth from where emanates a serious threat to peace.

The Middle East problem, if divested of the immaterial, boils down to the following--either the consequences of the aggression against the Arab states and peoples are eliminated or the invaders get a reward by appropriating lands that belong to others.

A just settlement and the establishment of durable peace in the Middle East require that Israel should end its occupation of all the Arab lands it seized in 1967, that the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine including the right to create their own state be safeguarded and that the right of all states in the Middle East, including Israel, to independent existence under conditions of peace be effectively guaranteed.

The separate deal between Egypt and Israel resolves nothing. It is a means designed to lull the vigilance of peoples. It is a way of piling up on a still greater scale explosive material capable of producing a new conflagration in the Middle East. Moreover, added to the tense political atmosphere in this and the adjacent areas is the heavy smell of oil.

It is high time that all states represented in the United Nations realized how vast is the tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine. What is the worth of declarations in defence of humanism and human rights--whether for refugees or not--if before the eyes of the entire world the inalienable rights of an entire people driven from its land and deprived of a livelihood are grossly trampled upon?

The Soviet policy with respect to the Middle East problem is one of principle. We are in favour of a comprehensive and just settlement, of the establishment of durable peace in the Middle East, a region not far from our borders. The Soviet Union sides firmly with Arab peoples who resolutely reject deals at the expense of their legitimate interests.

By adopting in 1960 the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples--one of the most significant acts of the United Nations--the world community acknowledged the indisputable fact that the hour of colonialism had struck. Since then an overwhelming majority of peoples have cast off the yoke of colonialism. But humanity's conscience continues to revolt against the fact that the shackles of colonialism and racism have not yet been completely broken. And it is southern Africa that we should be talking about in the first place.

For many years now the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia have been waging a selfless struggle for their freedom and independence. The Soviet Union is entirely on the side of their noble course. We have raised and shall continue to raise our voice in their support, and we shall cooperate with those states, African states in particular, which adhere to the positions of justice, of upholding the inalienable rights of those peoples. All kinds of combinations aimed at preserving the domination of racists and colonialists with the help of hastily formed puppet regimes should be resolutely rejected.

Is it possible to achieve a political settlement in southern Africa? Yes, it is. And there are ways leading to it. But so far the racists and their stooges replied with bullets to the proposals to make the choice in favour of a just peaceful solution.

The United Nations General Assembly session will be right if it clearly states its resolute support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and condemns attempts to drown this struggle in blood as a crime against humanity. It is a direct duty of the United Nations to make those who ignore the United Nations decisions on southern Africa respect them.

Soviet people are well aware of the contribution of the peoples of Latin America to the struggle for peace and national liberation. This contribution will be all the greater the more resolute is the stand of Latin American states in defending their independence and the less their policies are influenced from outside. In this connection, we note with satisfaction the growing prestige of Latin America in international relations.

In its approach to all continents, to all countries of the world the Soviet Union does not apply different yardsticks when it comes to the sovereignty of states, the freedom of peoples and genuine human rights. One cannot hold aloft the United Nations Charter in one situation and hide it under the table in another. The provisions and principles of the United Nations Charter must be applied equally to any state and any people.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed, notably in the United Nations, the significance of the movement of non-alignment and its peaceful orientation. We are confident that non-aligned states will continue to make use of their entire political weight in the interests of peace, disarmament and detente. This confidence of ours is supported by the successful results of the summit conference of the non-aligned states which recently ended in Havana. It was an important forum and major international event.

What is needed in the first place to resolve any important international problem of a political, economic or other nature is an atmosphere of peace. And whether peace will be more durable or less stable depends to an important extent on the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. That conclusion is objective and indisputable.

The leadership of the Soviet Union makes no secret of its desire to have normal and, what is more, friendly relations with the United States. This only requires the observance of principles which have become well-established in international relations--and they are recorded, in particular, in the well-known Soviet-American documents--that is, the principles of peaceful coexistence of states and of non-interference in the affairs of others. We shall not allow anybody to meddle in our internal affairs. Concern for Soviet-American relations is a matter for both sides. It is only on this basis that the relations between the USSR and the United States can develop successfully.

Our position was stated with exhaustive clarity and precision by Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna, in particular, in the course of his meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The meeting has shown that given the wish on both sides, the USSR and the U.S. are able to find mutually acceptable solutions and cooperate in the interests of international detente and peace.

Leonid Brezhnev has stated: "There is no such country or people in the world, in fact, with which the Soviet Union would not like to have good relations; there is no such topical international problem to the solution of which the Soviet Union would not be willing to contribute; there is no such seat of war danger in the removal of which by peaceful means the Soviet Union would not be interested."

Distinguished delegates.

In the succession of postwar developments along with positive events there were also dangerous ones which gravely threatened the foundations of peace. A closer look at these developments would easily reveal that the evolution of the international situation largely depends upon states which have the most powerful levers to influence it.

When those levers are activated to attain objectives contrary to, or even openly defying, the UN Charter, conflict situations and international crises arise. The instigators of such events usually seek to whitewash themselves and, at that, they do not scruple to pin all kinds of labels on others.

One such tactic consists in juggling with the term "hegemonism" which in recent years has been increasingly used in international political practices. Although of recent origin, the term "hegemonism" denotes a phenomenon which is far from new--on the contrary, it has been known, so to say, from time immemorial. It means striving for world domination, for domination over other countries and peoples.

The Soviet attitude towards hegemonism and domination is clear. Since its very first days the Soviet state has resolutely objected against someone being a hegemon, with others submitting to his will, against some states holding a position of domination over others.

Twenty million human lives were sacrificed by our people to defeat Hitler's designs for world domination and to bury hegemonism in its fascist attire. This figure alone is indicative of our scores with hegemonism.

Hegemonism is a direct antipode to the equality of states and peoples, an antipode to the ideal which the October Revolution proclaimed for the whole world and which the United Nations, as prescribed by its Charter, should promote in every possible way in international relations. Its manifestation in our days constitutes a serious obstacle to the process of detente to which there is not and cannot be any reasonable alternative.

The time has come for all United Nations member states to take an unambiguous position with regard to hegemonism--to condemn it and to block any claims to hegemony in world affairs. Its inadmissibility should be raised to the level of a principle which must be rigourously observed.

Guided by all this, the Soviet Union is proposing the inclusion in the agenda of the current session of an important item entitled "on the inadmissibility of a policy of hegemonism in international relations" and is submitting an appropriate draft resolution to be considered by this session.

Its purport is that no states or groups of states should claim under any circumstances and for any motives whatsoever hegemony in regard to other states or groups of states.

We are convinced that all those who approach the conduct of international affairs on the basis of equality and in the interests of detente and peace cannot oppose the adoption of such resolution. It is to be hoped that the General Assembly will consider the draft with a high sense of responsibility.

Following the General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council with the five nuclear powers as its permanent members could also express itself against hegemonism. It would be a good idea subsequently to couch the renunciation by states of a policy of hegemonism in all its manifestations in terms of a broad international agreement.

In conducting its policy, our country scrupulously complies with the principles of the United Nations Charter and invariably pursues its purposes. We never lose sight of the fundamental basis of the activities of the world organization, that is concentration of its efforts on ensuring that the peoples can live under conditions of peace. The Soviet Union has consistently come out in favour of strengthening the United Nations, of no one being allowed to erode it.

The peoples will assess the results of the current session, like those of previous sessions of the General Assembly, primarily in terms of what it will have achieved to make people feel more secure. Hence high responsibility rests with all United Nations member states, and with their representatives assembled in this hall.

Everything positive that we will be able to achieve today will help us in the nineteen eighties to consolidate and develop the successes of the nineteen seventies. That, in turn, will largely determine the thoughts and feelings, the memories of the past and the faith in the future that mankind will take it into the next millennium.

We wish, and we shall do all in our power to ensure, that the work of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly should culminate in the adoption of resolutions which would be commended by th peoples of the world. [no closing quotation marks received]

Peruvian, Vietnamese Delegates

LD251112 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, September 25, TASS--The TASS special correspondents, Gennadiy Shishkin, Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes report:

The general political debate continues at the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The continuing arms race is a serious threat to international security, said Carlos Garcia Bedoya, Peru's foreign minister. It is imperative to take vigorous steps to curb the arms race, Speaking of the sources of international tension, he pointed, specifically, to the situation in the Middle East. A solution of the Middle East problem is impossible without safeguarding all legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Peru's foreign minister called for the earliest liquidation of the racist regimes of the south of Africa. Peru's foreign minister welcomed the delegation of the new Government of Nicaragua attending the session. He emphasized the great importance of the support for the Nicaraguan people's struggle from other Latin American countries.

Vo Anh Tuanh, member of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, sharply rebuffed the attempts by the Singapore delegate to blame Vietnam for the so-called "Indochinese refugees problem". Recalling that the Singapore Government at one time had taken part in the imperialist aggressive war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese delegate said that mistakes of the past should not be repeated and that the forces operating from positions of hegemonism and expansionism should not be supported. As for Vietnam, he emphasized, it firmly adheres to the policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries of Southeast Asia.

GROMYKO MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

Meeting With Fischer

LD252028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1950 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

["Meeting Between Andrey Gromyko and Oskar Fischer"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 25 September, TASS--A meeting has taken place here between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister.

The ministers discussed several topical international problems including those on the agenda of the present session of the UN General Assembly.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of relations between the USSR and the GDR at the basis of which lie the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The ministers noted the great importance of regular personal meetings between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

In this connection, they expecially stressed the importance of the forthcoming visit to Berlin by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by L. Brezhnev on the occasion of celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The conversation passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Meeting With Carrington

LD260741 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 26, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting with Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary. They exchanged opinions on questions of bilateral Soviet-British relations and a number of international problems, including those relating to the work of the current General Assembly session.

The two ministers touched specifically on the situation on the south of Africa. Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union invariably supports the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the indigenous population of South Africa for their legitimate rights and freedoms.

Meeting With Oreja

LD260745 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 26, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre.

During their meeting the two ministers discussed certain questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Spain, noting the importance of the further development of Soviet-Spanish political contacts.

They also discussed international problems of mutual interest, including those relating to the present situation in Europe, specifically questions concerning the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries, participants in the European conference, and the current General Assembly session.

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Vayrynen

LD260756 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 26, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting on Tuesday with the foreignminister of Finland, Pravo Vayrynen.

During a conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on questions of Soviet-Finnish relations which are developing successfully on the sound foundation of the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, concluded in 1948.

The two ministers also discussed a number of international problems, specifically those relating to the work of the 34th General Assembly Session.

OPENING OF GENEVA RADIO CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD241620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and (Bazbek Basev)]

[Text] The World Administrative Radio Conference opens in Geneva today. The agenda includes questions on distributing radio frequencies for the next 20 years. Delegations from more than 140 countries are taking part in this conference. It is presumed that a great debate will develop at the conference around the distribution of shortwave bands. The developed countries of Europe and North America claim these. However, the developing countries are of the opinion that a distribution should be carried out on a fair basis and oppose the West's dominance in the sphere of information.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES U.S. 'FORWARD BORDERS' CONCEPT

LD251055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Article by S. Zykov under the rubric "On International Themes" and general heading "Question and Answer" in reply to reader's letter: "Pentagon's Dangerous Strategy"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] In the press you frequently encounter references to the U.S. "forward borders" strategy. What is its essence and what goals does it pursue?

The "forward borders" strategic concept was proclaimed by the Pentagon back during the cold war. It graphically reflected the aggressive plans of the United States, which had assumed a world gendarme role. Essentially it was a case of creating military-political blocs headed by Washington such as NATO, CENTO, and SEATO, and developing a broad network of U.S. foreign military bases located primarily close to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Since then the Pentagon and NATO have adopted various concepts for instance "the sword and shield strategy," the "massive retaliation" doctrine, the "flexible response" doctrine and others. But the principle of moving "outposts" into regions from which it is most convenient to launch aggression is invariably preserved.

To be convinced of this you only have to glance at the map. The military bases of the United States and its allies form a dense circle around the socialist community countries. In addition the United States also has bases in the Far East, the Pacific Ocean and Latin America--in brief, wherever the United States has "special interests" and considers it necessary to keep under control particular countries, including its bloc partners.

Here, on the "forward borders," that is, sometimes many thousand kilometers from U.S. shores, the United States has deployed hundreds of airfields, naval and group bases with barracks, guided missile launching pads, arms stores, including nuclear arms stores, powerful radio stations, tracking stations and auxiliary services. The numerical strength of the U.S. servicemen permanently stationed at these facilities once reached 2 million.

True, in recent years the United States has been deprived of its bases in Libya, France, Pakistan and other countries. The end of the war in Indochina has led to a reduction in the number of military bases and formations stationed abroad. But by the beginning of this year the Pentagon retained approximately 2,500 military bases on the territory of over 30 foreign states with garrisons exceeding 600,000 soldiers and officers.

Over half these troops are permanently stationed in Western Europe and primarily in West Germany. The NATO countries, from Britain to Norway to Turkey, have been turned into real military bridgeheads creating a constant threat to peace on the continent. The danger of the outbreak of crisis situations will undoubtedly intensify with the deployment in Western Europe of the new U.S. so-called "Eurostrategic" nuclear missiles capable of striking targets deep in Soviet territory. As is well known, the United States has been seeking its partners' agreement to this, despite mass protests from the population of the European countries.

Considering the dissatisfaction of many "allies" at the presence of hordes of U.S. warriors on their territory, the Pentagon is adapting its bases in Europe for the rapid transfer of large-scale forces from the United States. To this end second weapons systems are being created at the bases, and "Reforger" exercises are held regularly during which the transfer of entire divisions across the ocean by air is rehearsed.

In accordance with the "forward borders" concept the United States maintains large-scale naval forces in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Pacific. They include aircraft carriers and special landing vessels. One more fleet, the 5th, is now being formed. It will be based in the Indian Ocean, where an enormous naval base is being created on the Island of Diego Garcia. At the same time a 110,000-strong "quick strike corps" is being created. Designed to safeguard "U.S. interests," particularly the United States' oil and strategic raw materials supplies, it is earmarked for actions in the Near East, Africa and other parts of the world.

The public of all continents angrily condemns the U.S. imperialist policy. It urgently demands the liquidation of U.S. bases on foreign territories, which are a source of international tension and a constant threat to peace and the peoples' security.

GEORGE BALL ARTICLE ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA EMPHASIZED

LD252230 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

["Provocative Hullabalo Condemned"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, September 25, TASS--Prominent American diplomat, former U.S. Undersecretary of State George Ball writing in an article in the Washington POST, sharply condemned the provocative hullabaloo stirred up in the United States around the presence in Cuba of Soviet military personnel that is staying there at the request of the Cuban Government with the sole aim of assisting the strengthening of the defence potential of that country, the personnel whose numerical strength and whose functions do not constitute the slightest danger for the USA. He describes this campaign as having "clearly a farcical echo." "Henry Kissinger, the inventor of linkage, suggested that we use the occasion to require the Soviets generally to shape up," he writes. "It was the kind of proposal I always find confusing since I was taught as a lad in Iowa that 'linkage' was another word for 'baloney' and I have seen nothing since then to change that view," he writes. "Unhappily, this cacophony of congressional bluster, with its thunder and lightning, could be interpreted only as an ultimatum: Either the Soviets took their troops out of Cuba or the United States would commit some undefined unpleasantness." "The net effect is to violate every rule of diplomatic tactics. It converted a matter of purely symbolic interest into an issue of substance...It confirmed the growing suspicion of our friends in other capitals that our foreign policy is idiosyncratic and, hence, unreliable." The American diplomat further notes that certain circles in the USA try to use this invented "issue" in order to make the Senate refuse to ratify the SALT II treaty and also to block trade with the Soviet Union. In this connection he asks the natural question as to who in the United States wants to stand "eyeball to eyeball" over such an issue.

Criticising such an approach--the author justifiably points out that the basic weakness of the United States position is that the USA now maintains over 5,000 military personnel in Turkey, as well as a military contingent in Norway. He also writes that until recently the United States had over 1,000 military personnel in Iran. "And all these countries--George Ball notes, are not 90 miles from the Soviet border but contiguous to it." The author points out that the United States has 2,000 troops in Cuba at Guantanamo Base.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS U.S. 'NEUTRALITY' IN W. SAHARA DISPUTE

LD252037 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States and the Western Sahara Dispute"]

[Text] Arab press and public opinion are expressing concern over the intensification of U.S. intervention in the Western Sahara dispute. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richards [as heard] alleged in a recent statement that the United States has always respected the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination. Furthermore, there has been loud confirmation from Washington that the United States adheres, as it says, to a neutral course in the Western Sahara issue, pretending that in this dispute the United States maintains equal distance from all parties concerned.

It has now become clear that the U.S. administration is discussing the question of increasing arms supplies to Morocco. The U.S. Congress has discussed this issue specifically. The U.S. administration asked Congress to approve the largest possible sum for arms to Morocco in recent years, to the value of $105 million. At the end of May U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Duncan went to Rabat to discuss Morocco's requirements. The U.S. Department of State decided to sell to Morocco six Chinook SM 47 heavy helicopters [as heard]. These aircraft are regarded as offensive weapons. Talks are now taking place with the U.S. company, Northrop Corporation, on the purchase by Morocco of the $105-million electronic monitoring system which the United States used in Vietnam to monitor the Ho Chi Minh trail.

All these facts clearly indicate that the United States has interfered, and intends to interfere in the future also, in the Western Sahara dispute despite its neutrality claims. For what purpose? One cannot ignore the fact that the U.S. contribution to the aggravation of tension and the broadening of the dispute in the Western Sahara seeks, first and foremost, to accomplish its greedy ambitions, which clash with the national interests of all the Arab Maghreb countries and the whole of the Arab world. It is noteworthy that the U.S. activity regarding intervention in the Western Sahara dispute is taking place at a time when some Arab and African countries are making vigorous initiatives for a peaceful solution of the dispute in the Western Sahara. The United States does not want this; hence its aggravation of the events.

It is clear to everyone that the continued conflict leads not only to victims among people and to destruction and ruination, but also to economic deterioration in the Arab Maghreb countries. Furthermore, it diverts their attention from the pressing and vital issues of social and economic development.

The question does not end here, since the United States is trying to use the opportunity of sending arms to Morocco so as to win Rabat to the side of the U.S. capitulatory deals in the Middle East. Recently, the Washington POST said that the Carter administration is pressing for linkage of the situation in Western Sahara with the lack of progress in the settlement of the Middle East issue in accordance with the plan laid down by Washington. The U.S. effort to take Morocco out of the Arab front, which has condemned the Egyptian-Israeli collusion under Washington's patronage and has severed relations with the Egyptian regime, is becoming crystal clear. It is not mere coincidence that official Cairo hastened to declare, in the wake of Washington, its readiness to give military aid to Morocco.

Lastly, there is yet another very important matter which is causing much concern to Arab and African public opinion: The increase in the dispatch of arms to the spheres of operation in the Western Sahara is indicative of U.S. efforts to consolidate U.S. presence in this important strategic region of North-West Africa and the Arab world. These are the aims of U.S. interference in the Western Sahara dispute. These actions by the United States conflict with the UN resolutions stipulating the need for a peaceful solution for the Western Saharan dispute, which must be found by the parties concerned in this dispute; they also conflict with the recommendations of the 16th OAU session in Monrovia, which called for an immediate cease-fire.

PRC RESPONSIBLE FOR LACK OF STEPS IN IMPROVING RELATIONS

LD261130 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[PRAVDA article: "Beijing's Duplicity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 26, TASS--Today's PRAVDA carries an article "Beijing's Duplicity." The article reads:

The arrival of a delegation of the PRC in Moscow for the Soviet-Chinese talks is being accompanied in China, as facts show,not by the lessening, but even by a certain stepping up of anti-Soviet propaganda. On some days, RENMIN RIBAO publishes up to ten hostile materials. Suffice it to say that the newspaper's issue of September 24 carried articles and comments distorting the USSR's policy with regard to Iran, Turkey, Nepal, Burma, Central African Republic, Norway, USA. The life of the USSR, ranging from space exploration to development of Soviet maritime fleet is presented in equally distorted light.

The themes may be different, but the meaning of Beijing's propaganda sallies is the same and all these sallies clearly show the same style.

Their authors are, apparently, not concerned over the circumstance that the attempts to ascribe to the Soviet Union the aims and intentions that are absolutely alien to it do not go together with words of official representatives about the readiness of the Chinese side to the improvement of relations with the USSR.

Chinese authors insistently seek to instill the idea that it is allegedly the Soviet side that is to blame for the stopping of cooperation and worsening of Soviet-Chinese relations in the past, that the Soviet Union allegedly has some designs hostile to the interests of China. No actual proof is, naturally, given for the reason that it simply does not exist. Instead of this, the Chinese propagandists manipulate with quotations from speeches of Soviet officials, taken out of context, and distort these pronouncements outright.

At the same time, an attempt is being made to present the matters in such a way as if the initiative of holding the talks was made by China. Naturally, it is not mentioned that the phrase about talks, about the striving for normalization appeared in the Chinese vocabulary at the same time with the decision not to extend the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance that was concluded between the Soviet Union and PRC in February, 1950. Even more thoroughly concealed is the fact that over the past 15 years, the Soviet side suggested to China many times to get down to a conference table and discuss the entire range of Soviet-Chinese relations with the purpose of normalizing them and removing from them what has accumulated there artificially.

As is known, the Soviet Union came out many times with initiatives and proposals aimed at improvement of the Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union suggested to formalize by a special inter-state act the pledge of the sides not to attack each other with the use of any weapons, including nuclear weapons (1969 and 1970), to conclude a treaty on non-use of force (1971), a treaty on non-aggression (1973). The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet suggested to the standing committee of the National People's Congress to agree upon a joint statement of the USSR and the PRC on the principles of mutual relations between the two countries (1978).

What was the reaction of the Chinese side? Before stopping unilaterally the operation of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance, Beijing was referring to the treaty in order to "prove" that a treaty on non-aggression is, don't you see, superfluous. Concerning the proposal on cultural exchanges it was either said that such a proposal is unnecessary or simply no answer was given.

In these conditions there can hardly be any doubts as to who should be reproached for the lack of practical steps and efforts aimed at improving the atmosphere of mutual relations between the two countries. Another thing is also obvious: The USSR declared many times for arresting the process of the worsening of Soviet-Chinese relations and switching these relations to the lines of goodneighbourliness and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

This is really how the matters stand with the question as to who was exerting efforts in the recent years so that our relations be brought into a normal route and who was obstructing this.

As to the question of creating a favourable climate for the holding of the present talks, it was already noted that it is precisely in the recent time that anti-Sovietism reached the height in the Chinese press. Hundreds of lampoons hostile to the Soviet people were published, including the material in RENMIN RIBAO in connection with the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II. The Beijing propagandists were ascribing aggressive designs to the country that sacrificed 20 millions of human lives for the sake of the victory over fascism. An attempt was made to present the Soviet Union as an accomplice in unleashing that war, to put on the Soviet Union a part of the blame for that world conflict.

And in what way can Beijing's statements that the Soviet Union will unleash a third world war by 1984 can [as received] be viewed? What is the way to assess the incendiary publications aimed at major complications in international affairs or provocative statements concerning Cuba that appeared in the recent time? And what is the worth of articles distorting the history of the question of the Soviet Union's role in creating the conditions for the victory of the Chinese Revolution in 1949? In a word, it can be said definitely that pronouncements of Chinese propaganda about the Soviet Union are clearly not in keeping with the statements that are being made by Chinese officials now that the talks are about to open in Moscow. Words must not be at variance with deeds.

It now depends precisely on the Chinese side if the coming talks proceed in a favourable atmosphere, without an insistent propagandist accompaniment, if the Chinese mass media contributes to creating such a favourable atmosphere, promoting the success of the coming talks, that will be complex and not easy, it must be said outright.

The good will of the PRC will, undoubtedly, receive an appropriate response from the Soviet Union.

JAPANESE MILITARY USES 'SOVIET THREAT' CAMPAIGN TO BOOST ARMAMENT

LD260813 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 38 14 Sep 79 p 17 LD

[N. Losinskiy article: "Imprudent"]

[Text] In a parliamentary address Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira said: The Soviet Armed Forces in the Far East pose no "direct threat" to Japan. Why was it necessary to state this obvious fact? The prime minister was answering a question from Deputy A. Ono, who pointed out that the frequent statements by Japan Defense Agency Chief G. Yamashita about "the Soviet military threat" are "imprudent."

The Socialist deputy's concern is understandable. There are those in Japan who have recently literally suffered attacks of propaganda hysteria over "the threat from the north." Recently, for example, a certain (Takao Tokuoka) published an article in which, affecting a serious expression, he discussed what would become of Japan in the event of a "Soviet invasion": Would it "perish" or would it "go Red." This is the theme of a whole string of books which have been appearing on the shelves of Tokyo's bookstores. In chilling detail they paint a picture of the imminent "occupation of Japan" by Soviet troops. The propaganda campaign, whose tone is set by the military department, makes use of every means--from base scribblings in the gutter press to "weighty" studies by university professors. After noting in passing that they do not believe at all that the USSR has "aggressive intentions," these academic gentlemen immediately launch into lengthy arguments about how many hours or weeks Japan could hold out in the event of a "Soviet attack." The professors are even arguing among themselves: Some believe that it would be best to surrender immediately since resistance would be useless, while others propose holding our for at least a short time until help is rushed in from across the ocean....

Despite the apparent differences, these arguments, like the entire campaign, have but a single point: to attempt to persuade the reader that the Japanese army is extremely weak. The conclusion from this is self-evident: Urgent armament is necessary. And this is precisely what the military is seeking.

PURPOSE OF JAPANESE NAVAL EXERCISES BEYOND SELF-DEFENSE

OW260915 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to a report from Tokyo, the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF] today began a major exercise in the Sea of Japan. Participating in the 6-day maneuver, which covers vast areas from Hokkaido to Kyushu, are 70 ships, 80 aircraft and 16,000 men.

While the announced purpose of the exercise is training in the defense of sea routes, its scale clearly indicates that the MSDF authorities are thinking in terms of operations far beyond the bounds of self-defense.

Japanese military leaders are attempting to restore Japan's past naval power. It suits the Pentagon plan to utilize the Japanese MSDF as a reserve force for U.S. Navy operations in the Pacific. Based on this plan, Washington has been asking Japan to further increase its naval power and expand its scope of operations as part of the Japan-U.S. military alliance.

BREZHNEV HOLDS FRIENDLY, CORDIAL TALKS WITH LAO LEADER

LD252040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], in the Kremlin today.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan talked about the situation in Laos, about the activity of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government as regards the construction in the country of the foundations of socialism and overcoming the economic backwardness and harsh consequences of the feudal past and the domination by colonialists.

On behalf of the entire Lao people he expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Government and people of the Soviet Union, for their international solidarity with Laos and their all-round selfless effective aid.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that Soviet people follow events in Laos attentively, know about the work of the LPRP, which has to combine the solution to creative tasks with resistance to reactionary elements which enjoy support from outside.

Satisfaction was voiced with the successful development of cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR in many directions and further measures were mapped out to deepen the fraternal friendship between the two countries.

An exchange of views also took place on a number of international problems. Especial attention was focused on the situation in Southeast Asia. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Phomvihan noted that the friendship and fraternal alliance between the Indochinese countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea not only do not violate the interests of the security of any state, but on the contrary serve as a factor for peace in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole.

Comrade Phomvihan said that Laos highly appreciates the efforts of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally directed toward strengthening and deepening the process of detente and lending this a worldwide character, and strengthening international security and peace.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and full mutual understanding. The meeting was attended by Zimin, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and [illegible], assistant to the LPRP Central Committee general secretary.

LAOS' PEOPLE'S CAUSE OF REVOLUTION'S SUCCESSES, TASKS

LD252329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Special correspondent L. Zolotukhin dispatch: "Republic on the Mekong"]

[Excerpt] Vientiane-Moscow--On one of our last days in Laos we had a meeting with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. This was the first occasion I had had to make the acquaintance of the legendary leader of the Lao revolution accomplished about 20 years ago in Samneua--the main resistance base. The life and activity of this outstanding fighter are inextricably linked with the revolution and its Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the LPRP--the inspirer and organizer of the Lao people's victories.

From its very creation in 1955 to the victory of the revolution--the formation of a worker and peasant state--the LPRP was outlawed even in the liberated regions.

Naturally, under these conditions it was impossible for many years to write openly of the activity of the Lao communists and LPRP leaders, which applied primarily to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan when this affected party work.

"Since the day of the birth of the first worker and peasant state on our land," Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said, "almost 3.5 years have elapsed. The national-democratic revolution ended with the Lao people's historic victory in the unforgettable year of 1975 and our country has entered a new historical state of its development--the period of building socialism.

"Building a socialist society is an enormous and complex matter requiring the creative application of Marxist-Leninst teaching under the specific conditions of our country, where we are advancing to socialism bypassing the capitalist stage of development. The presence of a Marxist-Leninist vanguard tested in the crucible of harsh struggle--the LPRP--has played and continues to play an exceptionally important part at all stages of the revolution. The ideas of scientific socialism have taken deep root in Laos in the atmosphere of the 30-year-old National Liberation Movement and then of socialist transformations."

"In a comparatively short period," Kaysone Phomvihan continued, "our people under the LPRP's leadership have achieved major, decisive successes in postwar restoration and socialist building despite numerous difficulties and the intrigues of internal reaction and the forces of imperialism and expansionism. This enabled the young republic to embark as early as last year on the implementation of the first 3-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy (1978-1980). The mass movement of cooperative farming in agriculture is expanding in the country. About 2,000 production collective farms have already been created and by the end of the year approximately one-third of all peasant families will be covered by them. Transformations are being implemented successfully in industry and other sectors of the economy.

"Our party pays exceptionally great attention to work in the sphere of ideology and culture and the struggle to educate the new man--the builder of socialism.

"Under the conditions of the new stage of the Lao revolution the aims, tasks and methods of work of the mass organizations, above all the Patriotic Front, which is now mobilizing the working people to build communism, have changed.

"In their creative labor after the many years of destructive warfare our people," Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan stressed, "need stable, lasting peace, the reliable safeguarding of their motherland's security, sovereignty and independence, and the defense of their revolutionary gains against hostile intrigues and the subversive activity of the imperialist and expansionist forces. They are seeking the restoration of the overthrown antipopular regimes. The main threat to our revolutionary gains now comes from China, which is pursuing a policy of expansion and great-power chauvinism. The situation on the Lao-Chinese border remains tense. Beijing is continuing its subversive activity and is dispatching subversive spy groups to the LPDR's territory.

"These hostile actions are being opposed by the strengthening unity of the Lao people, the militant, time-tested solidarity of the peoples of Indochina and the firm support given to our just struggle by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the forces of peace, democracy and progress.

"Developing peaceful socialist building in the country and defending the revolutionary gains, the LPRP advocates good-neighborliness, peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia. In our struggle we count firmly on the militant solidarity of the fraternal peoples of Indochina--Vietnam and Kampuchea--and the firm support and aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"Relations of friendship and cooperation strengthening with every passing day--with the principles of socialist internationalism serving as their firm foundation--have formed between the LPRP and the CPSU, the Lao and Soviet peoples and our countries. The Lao people have a feeling of deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for the priceless, enormous support and aid which have been and continue to be rendered to us at all stages of the revolution."

Concluding the conversation, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said: "Through Lenin's PRAVDA I ask you to convey our very best wishes to all Soviet people, the communists and the leaders of the CPSU and the Government of the Soviet Union--the first and mightiest country of victorious socialism to have embarked on the path of building the material and technical base of Communism."

SRV MEMORANDUM ON PRC PROVOCATIONS REPORTED

LD251634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs has published a memorandum in connection with the intensification of China's armed provocations against Vietnam. Our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Hanoi:

The memorandum quotes facts and figures testifying that Beijing is intensifying preparations for new, and even more extensive aggression against Vietnam. At present, the memorandum notes, there is an extraordinarily tense atmosphere on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The reason for this is the activities of the Chinese Armed Forces, which are of a clearly aggressive nature. On the border with Vietnam are concentrated 12 Chinese divisions. In areas adjacent to the border, another 5 army corps are on military alert. Lately, there have been deliveries of ammunition and new weapons in order to further strengthen these units. A whole military-engineering network is being built along the border: New roads are being built, bridges are being strengthened and heavy artillery and missile positions are being made ready.

From 16 March until 10 September, Chinese Armed Forces have violated the full length of the Vietnamese-Chinese border around 800 times. Over 100 peaceful inhabitants have been killed or wounded. Several hundred people have been forcibly driven onto Chinese territory. Chinese Armed Forces shell villages, border supply points and roads regularly every day and often encroach upon Vietnamese territory, causing serious material damage for the peaceful population. Over recent months, provocations carried out by the Chinese side on the sea have been considerably extended. Chinese naval vessels regularly encroach on Vietnam's territorial waters, seize fishermen's ships and boats and grossly violate the maritime sovereignty of the SRV. Chinese air force planes encroach upon the airspace of the SRV with ever increasing frequency. All these provocations are essentially nothing other than steady and systematic preparations for war with Vietnam.

As the memorandum notes, the Beijing authorities are directing all their activities, as before, at interfering with the process of socialist construction in Vietnam, and at trying once more through the use of force to change the course of its internal and foreign policies. The people and Armed Forces of Vietnam are displaying maximum restraint and coolness, but together with this, they are being forced to take all necessary measures to be able to give a decisive rebuff to the Chinese aggressors, in case of danger, and to disrupt their expansionist plans.

VCP DELEGATION VISITS USSR TO STUDY AGRICULTURE

LD251123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: " Exchange of Work Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], a group of VCP party workers visited the Soviet Union 7 through 19 September. They familiarized themselves with experience of party leadership with the development of agricultural production.

The guests had talks in the CPSU Central Committee agriculture section, Astrakhanskiy obkom and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and visited a number of agricultural enterprises and research institutes in Moskovskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts.

KOSYGIN, MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER DINNER SPEECHES 20 SEPTEMBER

LD251509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 20 September the USSR Government gave a dinner at the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn.

With the prime minister were the Malaysian state officials accompanying him on the visit and also Datuk Zainal Abidin bin Sulong, Malaysian ambassador to the USSR.

The Soviet side included comrades A.N. Kosygin, and P.N. Demichev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of state committees and other officials.

A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech to the guests.

A.N. Kosygin's Speech

Allow me on behalf of the Soviet Government to welcome Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn and the esteemed guests from Malaysia who have come on an official visit, A.N. Kosygin said. We regard this visit as an important event in the development of Soviet-Malaysian relations and as evidence of the wish of both sides to achieve a strengthening of trust and mutual understanding and an expansion of cooperation between our countries and peoples.

As yet only the first pages have been inscribed in the history of our relations. In 1972 our country was visited by the late Abdul Razak, prime minister of Malaysia, with whom we held substantive talks. A number of interstate agreements on trade, inauguration of airline services, economic and technical cooperation and cultural and scientific exchange were concluded between our countries. We hope that this visit to our country by the Malaysian prime minister will give new impetus to the development of our relations.

We would like relations between the Soviet Union and Malaysia to continue developing on the firm foundation of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and consideration for each other's mutual interests and on the principles of peaceful coexistence. These principles, proclaimed by the founder of our state, V.I. Lenin, and enshrined in our Constitution, are becoming increasingly established as generally acknowledged norms of mutual relations among states with different social systems.

We view with respect the policy of neutrality and nonalinement and the Malaysian people's desire to consolidate their political independence.

The Soviet Union supports the struggle of developing countries, of which Malaysia is one, to restructure international economic relations on a genuinely fair and democratic basis. This demand was recently reaffirmed at the sixth conference of nonalined heads of state and government in Havana. We wish the nonalined countries success in implementing the peace-loving, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist decisions of the Havana conference.

In our opinion the Soviet Union and Malaysia possess substantial opportunities for expanding reciprocal trade and economic links. These largely emanate from the differences which exist with regard to natural conditions and economic structures. Finding ways to utilize these opportunities in the interests of our two countries constitutes one of the tasks of our present meeting.

We also believe that the fundamental interests of the peoples of both the Soviet Union and Malaysia form a basis for expanding cooperation between our countries in the foreign policy sphere, too--in questions connected with strengthening peace and the relaxation of international tension and opposing the policy of aggression, hegemonism and diktat.

In this context I would like to recall today the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who said that the Soviet Union is a confirmed supporter of detente and would like really good-neighborly relations with other states--relations which are healthy and durable and which rule out the possibility of military conflicts. These words are also fully applicable to our approach toward the region in which Malaysia is situated.

The Soviet Union is profoundly interested in consolidating peace and security on the Asian Continent--just as it is on all other continents, naturally. But peace is currently undergoing the greatest tests in Asia. Proceeding on the basis of our principled stance of supporting initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and security on the basis of the efforts of all the countries of that continent, we also take a positive view of Malaysia's initiative concerning the transformation of Southeast Asia into a peace zone. The implementation of that proposal would create additional preconditions for spreading the detente process to the entire Asian Continent.

Just as everywhere else in the world, states in Asia are faced with major tasks of peaceful construction and the achievement of economic and social progress. And, obviously, the most acute tasks face the countries whose peoples were forced for many years to defend themselves against imperialist aggression, which inflicted on them extremely heavy losses and devastation. When we speak of this we think first of all about the long-suffering and heroic Vietnamese people whose peaceful life was again disrupted recently by an aggressive incursion from a state which claims some kind of "right to teach lessons" to others.

The situation in Southeast Asia arouses understandable concern among peac-loving states. The events there confirm that the search for ways to insure peace must be the task of everybody. The Asian states must pool their efforts to liquidate the hotbeds of military threat and nobody must interfere in the internal affairs of other states or impose their will on sovereign and independent peoples. The SRV displays by deeds its readiness to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all its neighbors. It has taken many constructive steps in this direction. We are confident that other countries' support for these steps would be a real contribution to improving and normalizing the situation throughout Southeast Asia.

The Soviet Union favors the line of peace, mutual understanding and friendship becoming the determining line in relations among states in Asia, just as throughout the rest of the world. We are also guided by this in relations with Malaysia, whose people we wish peace, prosperity and progress.

In conclusion An N. Kosygin proposed a toast to the further development of Soviet-Malaysian cooperation and to the Malaysian prime minister and his wife, Datin Suhaila, the Malaysian foreign minister and the other Malaysian guests.

Datuk Hussein bin Onn then delivered a speech.

Datuk Hussein bin Onn's Speech

I would like, Datuk Hussein bin Onn said, to thank you, Mr Prime Minister, for your kind invitation to visit the USSR. I and the members of my delegation would also like to thank you and the USSR Government and people for the cordiality and warmth which we are encountering in your country.

I hope that my visit will contribute to the further strengthening of friendly relations and mutual understanding between our countries. As you know, Mr Prime Minister, my country wishes to live in friendship with all countries, large and small, whatever their political and social systems. We believe in the policy of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect and we are implementing it in practice. We are not alined with any bloc and we adhere strictly to our policy of "equidistance." This is not a passive but rather an active and positive policy. With it we are striving to establish a new political and economic order and to contribute to world peace and security.

Seven years have passed since my predecessor, the late Abdul Razak, visited the Soviet Union. During that visit he signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation. Both these agreements, along with the trade agreement, have served as the basis for cooperation in trade, economic, social, cultural, sporting and other spheres. The agreement on inaugurating airline services concluded in September 1969 linked your country with mine. We must continue to encourage activity within the framework of these agreements and thereby contribute to friendship and cooperation between our countries for our mutual benefit.

Trade is a highly important feature of our relations. We traded with each other even before the establishment of diplomatic relations. The USSR is one of our main trading partners, purchasing raw rubber from us. Although the Soviet Union is also a major producer of synthetic rubber this has not hindered cooperation between our countries in this sphere. Our countries' rubber experts have met twice since 1978 to exchange information. Apart from rubber there exist other spheres for expansion of trade between our countries. Malaysia could deliver other raw material commodities, such as tin and palm oil, and semifinished products such as rubber goods as well as footwear, canned pineapples, pepper, wood veneer and articles made from wood.

At the same time a whole range of Soviet industrial products, such as machine tools, mechanical loading equipment and pharmaceutical and other consumer goods could find a ready market in Malaysia.

Mr Prime Minister, I will now move on to the region of the world where my country is situated, that is Southeast Asia. As you know, Mr Prime Minister, now that region has again become a region of tension, conflict and instability. The ASEAN countries are profoundly concerned at this situation. We need peace and stability in order to advance our economic and social development. For this reason we want the existing conflicts in Indochina which are destabilizing the region to be settled as soon as possible. There is a great danger of the situation deteriorating. I hope very much that the USSR, as a major power, will use its influence and will help to find a peaceful solution to this problem.

I recognize that the search for a peaceful solution acceptable to all interrested sides will be a difficult task. But every effort must be made to achieve this aim. The prospect of achieving such a solution will possibly be closer with assistance from the USSR.

As you know, the ASEAN countries are striving to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. In light of the current development of events in the region the ASEAN countries are fully determined to continue their efforts to realize this concept.

It goes without saying that the support of all the great powers is an essential factor for insuring that the zone becomes a reality. I am confident that the Soviet Union, as a country which vigorously supports peaceful coexistence and detente, can well understand and sympathise with our convictions and aspirations. At the same time I also hope that you will encourage us in our efforts and give us support so that the peace zone becomes a reality.

We are set on the idea of strengthening ASEAN as a viable, cohesive and effective means of regional cooperation. Our aim is to develop and strengthen cooperation among ASEAN countries and also with other countries in the economic, social and cultural spheres. What we have achieved speaks for itself. Allow me to emphasize, Mr Prime Minister, that ASEAN is not and will not become a military grouping. Mr Prime Minister, today I had the honor of visiting his excellency Mr L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, with whom I had a useful exchange of opinions on a number of issues. I have a positive opinion of the talks which I have held with you, Mr Prime Minister, and I look forward to continuing the discussions tomorrow. I am confident that they will be mutually useful to our countries.

Datuk Hussein bin Onn proposed a toast to the health of L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the further success and prosperity of the USSR Government and people and to strengthening friendship between the USSR and Malaysia.

The speeches by A.N. Kosygin and Datuk Hussein bin Onn were listened to attentively and greeted with applause. The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES VISITING BULGARIAN CULTURE DELEGATION

LD251111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 13 September P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received a delegation headed by P. Pisarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Committee on Culture, which has come to participate in a festival of Bulgarian amateur art being held in the USSR to mark the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

During the conversation, held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, questions of further deepening Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the sphere of culture and art were discussed.

CSSR AWARDS PELSHE ORDER OF KLEMENT GOTTWALD

LD211547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--In Moscow on 18 September C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, presented A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, with the Order of Klement Gottwald.

This award has been conferred on A. Ya. Pelshe for his great services in building socialism and communism in the USSR, in developing Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation and in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world and in connection with his 80th birthday.

A. Ya. Pelshe cordially thanked the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Comrade G. Husak, president of the CSSR, for the high award. He said that he attributes it to the CPSU and the Soviet state and to their contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples and to the struggle for peace throughout the world.

The award presentation was attended by I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department, and other officials.

TIKHONOV CONFERS WITH GDR JUSTICE MINISTER

LD251113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 19 September N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received H.-J. Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister of justice.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, questions associated with giving legal assistance in the activity of juridicial organs were discussed. The great significance of the forthcoming visit by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the GDR, on the republic's 30th anniversary, for the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR was stressed.

FIRST SESSION OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MEETS IN STRASBOURG

LD260527 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Strasbourg, September 25, TASS--The question of the joint programs for the production and supply of arms by the EEC member countries is in the focus of attention of the first session of the European Parliament of the new composition being currently held in this French city. The proposal to include this question in the agenda put forward by representatives of British Conservatives and West German Christian Democrats at once met with protests of many deputies. They evaluated this step as an attempt at galvanizing the project for the creation of an European defence community, which suffered a failure way back in 1954. Representatives of the French Communist Party resolutely demanded that the debate on the question of arms in the supranational body of the Common Market be not discussed, stressing that the defence policy of countries can be examined only by national parliaments.

The position of the French Communist Party was also backed by representatives of the Association in Support of the Republic, but most deputies of the European Parliament voted for including the question of joint programs for the production and supply of arms in the agenda of the session. As observers point out, this is evidence of the well-founded nature of fears among those circles of the EEC, which believed that after the direct elections to the European Parliament, the supranational character of this EEC body will strengthen it to the deteriment of national parliaments.

The MP's are to discuss at the current session also the budget of the community for 1980, some aspects of the EEC's agricultural policy, the situation in the textile and coal industry of "Little Europe" and some other issues.

FRG WHITE PAPER ON NATO NUCLEAR ARMS 'DANGEROUS TO PEACE'

LD251606 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

["What Bonn's White Paper Offers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 25, TASS--TASS observer Nikolay Samarintsev writes:

The White Paper of the West German Government on security matters issued this month says that "in the general comparison of the nuclear potentials of the East and West--the deterrent is roughly at the same level." Saying so, the Bonn strategists immediately add that the "trends towards armament in the East may result in gaps in the system of NATO's retaliatory effort" and that this "must be prevented." But how? "Through reducing the growing imbalance in the field of medium range weapons". This aim, the authors of the White Paper say, can be achieved through "modernising nuclear forces in Europe and for Europe."

In translation from the West German--Atlantic staff terminology into plain language this means roughly as follows. A balance of forces between East and West exists. However, "the possible intentions and trends of the opposite side" (the same notorious "Soviet menace") force NATO to do immediately everything possible in order to change this balance in their favour, by deploying, in particular in the territory of the FRG and some other West European countries from 400 to 600 new U.S. medium-range missiles capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union. This is Bonn's idea of balance: on one scale "possible intentions and trends", on the other 600 quite real death-carrying missiles!

We will not speak of the consequences fraught in this approach to such a serious problem. As the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member countries cannot, naturally, leave unanswered the qualitative changes and increase in the level of confrontation provoked by the West.

Also noteworthy are some sort of prescriptions for the limitation of arms contained in the White Paper. While taking the decision on the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG, NATO is "generously" offering the East talks on arms control in conformity with its well-known concept of "two mainstays"--armament and detente (it would be more correct to describe it as a concept of arms drive under cover of verbiage on detente). These talks must have a double-pronged aim, in the opinion of the authors of the White Paper: on the one hand, "lessening the dangerous imbalance in the field of medium-range weapons through a reduction by the Soviet Union of its nuclear weapons down to an acceptable size" (and this in conditions) of recognised parity and after the adoption of the above mentioned decision on a modernisation of NATO's nuclear potential in Europe!

On the other hand, the authors of the Bonn's paper believe that it is necessary to seek "the recognition of NATO's right to have a certain quantity of nuclear deterrents, which the North Atlantic alliance needs by virtue of its strategy." And this is put in black and white! Such a formula may alarm even a most careless West European, who is far from politics, if he begins to realize its essence.

We will try to clarify the matter. "The right to have nuclear weapons" must be recognized, according to the idea of the authors of the White Paper, for NATO as a military organization of the North Atlantic bloc rather than for the individual member-states of the bloc, which already had such weapons! It must be recalled in this connection that in the mid-sixties such a plan was already put forward in the shape of the notorious multilateral NATO nuclear fleet, whose ghost disappeared in the deep of the Atlantic not in the least through stubborn resistance of European public to these dangerous designs. And now the multilateral NATO nuclear force has again appeared on the political horizon. In case it is created Bonn's finger may be very close to the atomic push button. And at last what strategy prompts NATO to have it? Of course, the same NATO flexible reaction strategy providing for preventive nuclear strikes...a dangerous strategy! Dangerous both to peace in Europe and to general peace.

SOVIET, FINNISH TRADE MINISTERS SIGN 5-YEAR AGREEMENT

LD251658 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 25, TASS--A five-year trade agreement for 1981-1985 between the Soviet Union and Finland was signed here today by the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and the Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Esko Rekola.

This agreement, the seventh, provides for a further development of goods turnover between the two countries. Mutual deliveries by the USSR and Finland are to grow to about 14 billion in 1985.

The agreement provides for a further growth of Soviet exports to Finland of oil, oil products, coal, natural gas, electricity, various types of machinery and equipment that are important for its economy. It will continue deliveries of non-ferrous metals and rolled stock of these metals, as well as some types of ferrous rolled stock, metallurgical coke, fertilisers, chemicals, timber products and cotton.

Finland will continue building ships for Soviet organisations: The volume of deliveries is to be increased to 1.7 billion roubles in the period of 1981-1985.

It is intended to increase Finnish deliveries to the Soviet Union of various other products of the Finnish engineering industry. The export of timber and paper products, cables, chemicals, consumer goods, meat and dairy products will be continued.

The new five-year trade agreement will become an effective instrument in the attainment of the task set forth by the long-term programme of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland till the year of 1990.

This agreement is of a mutually advantageous nature. Its fulfillment will ensure employment and use of capacities in the Finnish industry. This is regarded as yet another obvious advantage of long-term cooperation against the background of the chronic crisis in the economy of capitalist countries.

The Soviet Union also stands to gain from the expansion of business contacts with Finland because this facilitates the fulfilment of its programmes in various spheres of the economy.

Ministers' Comments

LD252322 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Nikolay Patolichev, the Soviet minister of foreign trade, regards the trade agreement just concluded as very significant. In a statement to Yleisradio [Finnish Broadcasting Company] Patolichev refers among other things to the employment effect of Soviet orders in Finland. Patolichev made a statement after the signing ceremony to our correspondent, Reijo Nikkilae:

In my view this is a very significant agreement. It defines our trade and economic relations for the next 5-year period, the years 1981-1985. The agreement is the first we have signed with another state for the next 5-year period. If we think more deeply about the contents of the agreement, I feel that both sides can be satisfied, as both will deliver more goods needed in each country, said Soviet foreign trade minister Nikolay Patolichev. He went on to say that the orders received by the Finnish side from the Soviet Union can be envied by any of the Soviet Union's biggest trading partners. These orders have at the same time an effect in providing employment, a certainty about tomorrow, which, in our view, is no small matter in the uncertain conditions of the world's capitalist market economy in our days, said Patolichev.

The fact that we signed the agreement 15 months before the new basic agreement comes into effect makes it possible for enterprises and foreign trade organizations to start even now concluding agreements and to manufacture products requiring a long time for manufacture, said the Soviet foreign trade minister, Nikolay Patolichev, at the end of a statement to Yleisradio.

And this is how the agreement just concluded is described by Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola, who returned home about an hour and a half ago:

[Rekola--begin recording] In the Finnish delegation we are very satisfied since the agreement embodies our expectations as far as possible. Trade continues on a clearing basis, the exchange of goods forms the main part of it, although projects, building projects, willbe included. The changes are chiefly in certain parts of the agreement--certain new categories of goods are included both in the export and import lists. If we take into account the fact that the energy situation in the world is uncertain, the certainty achieved for 5 years on such considerable oil deliveries gives considerable security for our energy supplies. [end recording]

U.S. SECURITY COLLABORATION WITH SULTANATE OF OMAN SCORED

LD261017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent O. Polyakovskiy dispatch: "Strengthening Their Positions"]

[Text] New York, 20 September--The United States is making new efforts to strengthen its military and political position in the Persian Gulf by spurring on the arms race in that explosive region.

The latest object of Washington's close attention is Oman where, according to NEWSWEEK magazine, a 10-man U.S. special military mission has arrived. Their task includes appraising the "direct security needs" of the regime of Sultan Qabus, who remains in power only because of constant aid from Western powers and reactionary Arab countries, which supply him with arms and money to combat the people's liberation movement. Just recently, according to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, the sultan received $15 million in U.S. credits to buy U.S. weapons.

Washington has also decided to increase the frequency of visits to Oman's coastal waters by U.S. Navy ships. They will now make four visits annually, each lasting 1 month.

Washington's growing interest in Oman is dictated not only by oil, of which the country extracts 300,000 barrels daily according to the WALL STREET JOURNAL. This former British colony is located on the approaches to the Persian Gulf, which has extreme strategic significance as a main world oil extraction region.

The present buildup of military aid to Oman and of U.S. military potential in that region has been prepared gradually. This summer the U.S. State Department, citing "information" from U.S. intelligence, which is always ready to come out "at the right time" with another provocative "canard," stated that some "extremists" were preparing to seize a supertanker. This year along the State Department has issued four warnings of a "threat" to the security of ships in the Persian Gulf region.

The "canards" concocted according to the U.S. special services' traditional recipes played their part. The Sultan of Oman was given an opportunity to appeal to the Western powers for help in insuring "security," and Washington was only too pleased at the chance to respond positively to this request.

PAPER VIEWS PDRY's 'COMPLEX BUT GLORIOUS' HISTORY

LD241331 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[T. Yurin article: "Under the South Arabian Sun"]

[Text] The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] has for a long time now been attracting the attention of political observers. The young republic's enemies and friends agree that very interesting political and socioeconomic changes are now taking place in this country once "forsaken by Allah," as REUTER put it.

Since 1967, when the people of this comparatively small Arab state acquired independence, it has traveled a complex but glorious path. From the very start the republic's leadership had an extremely grave heritage. The British who abandoned this region left behind a country even poorer than before its "association" to the British crown. The almost total absence of industry and infrastructure, primitive agriculture, schools and hospitals which could be counted on the fingers of two hands--these were the results of the economic activity of the colonialists who always regarded Aden only as a transshipment point for sea trade and a guardian of "imperial routes."

The tasks of developing the national economy and raising to a new level the struggle for the welfare of the republic's population demanded the pooling of all forces to attain these goals. Under these conditions the creation of the vanguard party of working people, which builds its policy on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism, was an urgent task. In 1975 an important political event took place in the life of the people of South Yemen--the united congress of progressive detachments of the republic's democratic movement completed its work. As a result the United Political Organization-National Front was created. The proclamation of the United Political Organization-National Front was an important step which enabled the people of South Yemen to focus their efforts on the solution of the complex political and economic problems facing the country.

This turn in the young republic's life and its link with the socialist countries, its independent, anti-imperialist course and struggle against Arab reaction gave rise to anxiety in the West and its henchmen in the Arab world. A fierce propaganda campaign was mounted against the PDRY and was conducted in the states adjacent to South Yemen under the hackneyed slogan of "the Red peril" and "the hand of Moscow." The republic's neighbors were also involved by the Western imperialist states in acts of provocation against Aden. At the same time internal counterrevolution was activated.

S.R. 'Ali, former chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, who had extensive links with Arab reaction, sent his "special emissary" to North Yemen President al-Ghashmi with a plastic bomb in a diplomatic briefcase. The death of the leader of the neighboring state was designed to be a signal for an attempted coup in Aden with a simultaneous invasion of South Yemen by outside mercenaries.

While the first part of the plot was successful, subsequent events by no means followed the scenario elaborated by 'Ali and his patrons. The army, people's militia and state security organs of the PDRY were able to deal a fitting rebuff to the plotters. Rallying around the United Political Organization-National Front Central Committee Politburo and its collective leadership, which 'Ali wanted to replace, they exposed the plot against the republic.

'A.N. Muhammad, the president of the new PDRY Presidential Council, frequently pointed to the link between the galvanization of acts of provocation against South Yemen and the measures aimed at creating a vanguard party of a new type in this country. The imperialist forces and reaction at its service were worried at the development and progress of Democratic Yemen, which by its very existence is exerting a revolutionizing influence on the population of the surrounding kingdoms, sultanates and shaykhdoms. The reactionary leaders also view the establishment of revolutionary Ethiopia on the opposite shore of the Red Sea as a threat to their existence.

The consolidation of these progressive regimes thus became an incentive to attempts to achieve their abolition by provocative methods. In neither case has reaction succeeded in attaining its goals. The Aden newspaper 14 OCTOBER has pointed out that attempts at a blockade against the PDRY "have led not to its disolution but to expanding international support."

At the end of 1978 the Yemen Socialist Party, whose creation 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, described as "an outstanding event and a basis for further revolutionary development," took the place of the United Political Organization-National Front. A Supreme People's Council was created in the country and through its deputies the working masses implement their right to guide state power and control its organs. A law on labor has been passed and steps have been taken to improve supplies to the population at set prices. Democratic Yemen has emerged tempered still further from the crucible of class battles and the struggle against foreign and domestic reaction. With instruments in one hand and rifles in the other its citizens are struggling to build a truly "happy Arabia," as Yemen was called in ancient times. The socialist community countries, including the Soviet Union, which renders the PDRY selfless aid in the political, economic and other fields, stand on the side of the South Yemen people in this struggle.

MORE ON MEXICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY'S VISIT TO USSR

LD260839 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent Report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 21 September Division General F. Galvan Lopez, Mexican secretary of national defense, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union, called on Marshall of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. A friendly talk took place in the course of which questions of mutual interest were examined.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister; and generals and admirals of the Soviet Armed Forces were present at the meeting.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov gave a dinner in honor of the Mexican guest.

The same day Division General F. Galvan Lopez, Mexican secretary of national defense, visited the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, where he familiarized himself with the organization of the training process. The guest from Mexico was accompanied by Marshal of Aviation Ye. Ya. Savitskiy and Lt Gen G. A. Borisov.

Division General F. Galvan Lopez laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin wall.

Seen off by Ustinov

LD251540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] General Lopez, Mexico's national defense secretary has left Moscow following his visit here. At the airport he was seen off by Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union; Sokolov, USSR first deputy defence minister and marshal of the Soviet Union; and generals, admirals and officers.

Among these seeing him off was Rogelio Martinez Aguilar, Mexico's ambassador in Moscow.

BREZHNEV SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO NICARAGUA

LD252002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the Junta of the Nicaraguan Provisional Government of National Reconstruction in which he conveyed to it and to the heroic people of Nicaragua cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national festival, Independence Day, and sincere wishes for success in the struggle for strengthening the achievements of the revolution and in building a democratic and independent state.

In a reply telegram the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua expressed deep gratitude for the greetings and stressed that this festival is being marked in conditions of freedom won by the people of Nicaragua.

The telegrams express confidence in the consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua for the good of the peoples of the two countries and on behalf of the cause of peace and international security.

SPEECH BY CPSU'S SHCHERBITSKIY AT DONETSK CEREMONY

LD251531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "To Augment the Glorious Traditions of the Donbass; Presentation of the Order of Lenin to the City of Donetsk"]

[Excerpt] Donetsk, 20 September--A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and city soviet took place here today, devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Donetsk. Members of the obkom and gorkom, deputies of the oblast and city soviets, veterans of the Stakhanovite movement, leading production workers, scientific and cultural figures, and representatives of public organizations assembled in the festively decorated state opera and ballet theater.

The session's participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consistingof the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A speech was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's Speech

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, V.V. Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated the ceremonial session participants and all the working people of the city and oblast on the motherland's supreme award.

Permit me, he said, to carry out the honorable assignement entrusted to me by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to convey to you, the working people of industrial Donetsk--people who, as Leonid Ilich said, are worthy of the highest esteem--his cordial congratulations on the deserved award and his best wishes.

The award of the Order of Lenin to Donestsk city is a remarkable event in the life of the republic and our entire country. We see this as a nationwide recognition and worthy assessment of the revolutionary services and heroic deeds and achievements of Donestsk's working people and their selfless labor to the glory of our great socialist motherland.

Your wonderful city, V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to say, is comparatively young--it is just over 100 years old. The Great October Revolution has clearly divided its history into two parts. In one part--the pre-October part--there was exploitation, poverty and grief and torment for thepeople. The other part has been marked by a rapid ascent toward freedom, prosperity, culture, joy and human happiness.

How can we fail today to repeat Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's wonderful words about your city at the ceremonial session devoted to the 50th anniversary of the USSR's formation. "Remember," Leonid Ilich said, "the old Yuzovka [former name of Donetsk]--that clutter of poor hovels, the dirt, overcrowding and disorder, and compare it with the Yuzovka of today--the large modern city of Donetsk, with its broad avenues and green parks, well-appointed apartment blocks, fine stadiums and palaces of culture." This vivid comparison of two epochs as exemplified by the history of a single city cogently reflects the results of revolutionary transformations, the results of the creative activity of Lenin's party and the Soviet people's heroic struggle and inspired labor. It is deeply symbolic that the order which today adorns the banner of your city bears the immortal image of a person who is dear to all of us, the creator and leader of our party and state--Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It is well known what tremendous concern Vladimir Ilich displayed for the rehabilitation of the Donbass and with what close attention he followed the rebirth of this industrial region from its state of devastion. [paragraph continues]

"There cannot even be talk of any restoration of large-scale industry in Russia or of any real building of socialism," V.I. Lenin stressed at the 11th Russian Communist Party [Bolsheviks] Congress, "...if we do not restore the Donbass and bring it to the proper high level" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 45, p 105).

At that incredibly difficult time for the young Soviet state, despite the devastation and famine, trainloads of food, clothing, timber and equipment proceeded to the Donbass from the entire country. And the Donbass began working for socialism. Each ton of Donbass coal and metal helped to regenerate the country's devastated economy. In 1922 the Donetsk miners were the first in the country to be awarded a red banner of the all-Russian Central Executive Committee. The Donbass working class was in the vanguard of the socialist competition to fulfill the plans of the first 5-year plan periods.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed that when Hitler's Germany made its treacherous, piratical attack on our motherland, the people of the Don once again proved their boundless devotion to the Communist Party and to their beloved motherland. At this time when the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist aggressors is being celebrated, we can say with special pride that at the dark time of the fascist occupation, the Donbass remained unsubdued. And however much the Hitlerites tried, throughout the period of occupation they were unable to obtain either Donetsk coal or metal.

On 9 September 1943 the Red Banner of Liberation was hoisted over the skeleton of the opera and ballet theater which had been built just before the war and which had been burned down by the enemy. Life returned to the devastated city. Immediately the hands of friends, the fraternal helping hands, were extended to the city from all corners of the country and all the Soviet republics.

Once again, as in the first years following the Civil War, the Donbass and its mining capital were restored by Moscow and Leningrad, the Urals and Siberia, the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Far East--by our entire country. And what even now, some 36 years after, can still be called a miracle was accomplished. A month after the city's liberation the motherland once again began receiving Donetsk steel and in 3 months it was receiving coal as well. The pooled efforts to restore Donetsk and the whole Donbass manifested with new forces the mighty creative power of the unity and industructible Leninist friendship of all the peoples of our country.

The postwar history of Donetsk, V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to observe, is the history of the dynamic upsurge of all the sectors of its economy, the history of new heroic achievements and the inception and development of glorious innovatory initiatives. The names of your fellow-townsmen who set world records in coal extraction and in excavating mines have become known to the entire country. Exemplary labor heroism has been displayed by metallurgical workers, machine builders, workers in the byproduct coke industry and construction workers too. The Donetsk scientists, designers and production innovators have made a weighty contribution to consolidating the country's industrial might and to the further technical progress of the whole national economy.

It is noteworthy that the epithets "first" and "for the first time" are frequently added to many technical innovations created by the bold thinking and creative labor of your city's working people. It is precisely here in Donetsk that the highly productive "Donbass" coal combine was created and the narrow-cut coal face equipment was brought into being on whose basis the technical reequipping of the Soviet coal industry was carried out. Donetsk's V.I. Lenin metallurgical plant commissioned an industrial installation for continuous steel casting for which licenses have been acquired by highly developed industrial countries of the world.

In just the 8th, 9th and first 3 years of the 10th 5-year plans, output worth more than R23.5 billion was produced at Donetsk's industrial enterprises and R680 million of this figure represents above-plan production. It is gratifying to note that virtually all sectors of the city's economy, including the light and food industries, are working rhythmically and are outstripping the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

As before, the Donetsk miners are in the vanguard of competition. Their patriotic initiative to increase fuel extraction was rated highly by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The metallurgical workers of your city turn out 93 percent of their steel at a standard equal to the best world examples. And in all, the output of production bearing the seal of quality has quintupled during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Your high labor activeness, political consciousness and desire to make a fitting contribution to fulfilling the 25th CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Minsters, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner on the basis of its results in all-union socialist competition.

The scope and scale of our plans and the grandeur of our deeds are increasing year after year, V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on to say. As a result of the consistent implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the Soviet people's selfless labor, our country has made substantial progress in economic and social development.

The contribution of the working people of the Soviet Ukraine to the motherland's achievements has also been a weighty one. The atmosphere in our republic and throughout the country is good, businesslike and creative. This is expressed in concentrated form in the unanimous approval and support by the Ukrainian working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia for the Leninist foreign and domestic policy of the party and Soviet state and for the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This is expressed in the ideological maturity and political awareness of the working people, in their devotion to the friendship and fraternity of all peoples, the principles of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and also communist ideals, and also in the high labor enthusiasm and also communist ideals, and also in the high labor enthusiasm of the people and the scale of the socialist competition to fulfill the plans and adopted pledges.

Almost 250,000 workers and about 35,000 collectives have already fulfilled the plans of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. More than 27,000 leading production workers and 1,300 collectives have coped with the 5-year plan targets. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan industrial output worth more than R3 billion has been produced over and above the plan, including output worth R235 million during the first 8 months of the current year.

The efforts of the party and people are now concentrated on further building up the country's material and spiritual potential and its defense might, solving tasks of the comprehensive development of industry and agriculture, economic regions and sectors of production, accelerating scientific and technical progress and comprehensively enhancing the efficiency and quality of all work.

The buildup of fuel and energy complex capacities figures among the main tasks on whose solution depends the successful, dynamic development of the whole economy in the current and subsequent 5-year plan periods. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are devoting unremitting attention to further developing the Donbass. Important decisions have been adopted and major steps are being taken to increase coal extraction.

The most important task now of the Donetskaya Oblast party organization, the republic's Ministry of the Coal Industry and the leaders and collectives of production associations and mines is to considerably improve in the immediate future the standard of engineering work, create at each mine a quality campaign [front] at the working faces, improve the use of equipment and insure everywhere a high level of organization, discipline and the very strict observance of the established work regime of mines and sectors. Everything possible must be done to insure the fulfillment of the plan for the fourth quarter and to prepare well for rhythmical work in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Of course, the Donbass does not mean only coal. A mighty base for metallurgical work, the chemical industry and machine building has been created here and dozens of large light and food industry enterprises have been built. Almost one-fourth of the republic's gross industrial output is produced at enterprises in Donetskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts. Such a concentration of enormous production forces in a comparatively small territory requires thoughtful and skilled leadership of the multisectorial economy by party organizations and the soviet and economic organs and imposes upon them a special responsibility for the comprehensive development of the region as a whole.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy dwelt on the problem of the rational use of natural resources and environmental conservation, stressing that in this matter those measures which not only insure a high ecological effect but also make it possible to replenish resources of industrial raw materials which are in short supply merit attention first and foremost. However, capital investments are not being assimilated at a number of environmental conservation projects. This must be rectified.

Recently, as is known, CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions were adopted on improving planning and intensifying the economic mechanism's impact on raising production efficiency and work quality. These documents elaborate a comprehensive program for improving the plan leadership of the economy, further developing democratic principles in production management and enhancing the creative activeness and responsibility of labor collectives.

In consistently implementing the scheduled measures, it is important to explain to all the working people their essence and to show through specific examples that the improvement of management and planning the buildup of the rate of economic development and the enhancement of social production efficiency and work quality are an indispensable condition for the further upsurge of our country's might and the steady growth of the people's well-being. Much difficult work lies ahead. But it must be performed most painstakingly, because the implementation of the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan period and the creation of the groundwork for successful work in the following 5-year plan period to a large extent depend on this.

The concerns of the rural workers are near and dear to the working class and the intelligentsia of Donetsk, as they are to our entire republic and country, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said. It is well known how much is being done to implement our party's agrarian policy. The situation in agriculture this year now interests us all. The year turned out extremely unfavorable. [paragraph continues]

Winter frosts, a protracted spring and then severe drought afflicted many of the republic's regions, especially in the south and southeast.

However, thanks to the steps taken, the enhanced level of technical equipment of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the expansion of irrigated lands, the skillful use of scientific achievements and advanced experience, the skill and organization of the grain growers and also the help given to the republic, the pernicious consequences of the drought have been successfully mitigated to a considerable degree. Eight oblasts are fulfilling the plan for the sale of grain to the state.

Steps are now being taken to insure a big harvest in the concluding year of the 5-year plan. The area sown with winter crops has been increased. The sowing is in general being performed at the optimum times and good shoots have been obtained. Our primary task is to complete the harvest as quickly as possible, preserve and make rational use of everything that has been grown on the fields and prepare well for the spring field work. It is important to carry out the livestock and poultry wintering in an organized fashion, fulfill the livestock population plan for the beginning of next year in all oblasts, increase livestock productivity and increase the output of livestock products. City dwellers and industrial, transport and other enterprises are required to intensify the assistance they give to the countryside as patrons. You have some good traditions in this matter and they need to be augmented.

Order-bearing Donetsk, V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, is widely known both within and beyond our country. Everyone who travels to Donetsk is struck not only by its industrial might but also by the beauty of its streets and squares, by the abundances of greenery and flowers and also by the cleanliness which is tirelessly and lovingly maintained by the working people themselves. But the main and most valuable asset of your city is, of course, its remarkable people. On this festive day it would be possible to cite the names of hundreds, thousands of workers who are augmenting Donetsk's glory.

According to V.I. Lenin's well-known expression, mankind's prime production force is the worker, the working person. The high assessment of the role of the city's working people in implementing the country's industrialization given in the decree confering the award on Donetsk is yet further graphic evidence of the services rendered especially by the working class: miners, metallurgical workers, chemical workers, construction workers and a large detachment of representatives of other professions. The working class consists of people of inexhaustible industriousness who are wholeheartedly devoted to the party's cause, who are deeply interested in and responsible for everything accomplished in our society and who are true masters of the country. These are wise, courageous, sincere and good people. They embody a tremendous vital force which feeds the economic might of our socialist motherland and its material and spiritual potential.

The CPSU Central Committee, V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to observe, assesses at its true worth the role of the Donetsk party organization--whose ranks now number almost 75,000 communists--as a school for educating and forging cadres. The Donetsk city party organization was one of the first in the country to support the patriotic movement for work without laggard enterprises and though its diverse organizational and political work it is insuring the fulfillment of the national economic plans by virtually all labor collectives.

The ability to single out what is most important and to focus the efforts of the communists and of all workers, scientists and specialists on the fundamental tasks of the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress, constant concern for enhancing the communists' vanguard role and a creative approach to the organization of all work on the communist education of the working people, to the provisions of amenities in the city and to the solution of social tasks--these traits in the style of work of the gorkom and of the majority of raykoms and rayon soviets merit every approbation.

The efforts of the party organizations must be focused on enhancing the production and social activeness of each communist and their responsibility for insuring the high level of organization and cohesion in the labor collectives. Each communist is an active champion of the party's policy. There must be no laggards and there must be no violations of labor discipline, slackness or negligence wherever a communist works. And it is very important that report and election meetings take place in an atmosphere of strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life, intraparty democracy and principled, businesslike criticism and self-criticism.

The CPSU Central Committee orients the party organizations and all communists toward insuring that all our ideological and political and educational work is built up in close unity with economic and organizational activity. The consistent implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work" and the enhancement of the quality and efficiency of this work will make it possible to galvanize even further the creative participation by the masses in communist building, will strengthen the inviolable unity of the party and people and will promote the successful solution of the tasks of building communism.

The success of the creative activity of the Soviet people, V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to observe, depends not only on the domestic situation but also to a considerable degree on the international situation. Our motherland's positions in the world arena are now stronger than ever and the Soviet peace program devised by the 24th and 25th party congresses has become a banner for all who strive for peaceful, cloudless skies over the planet. The policy of peace and international cooperation lies in the very nature of the Soviet state and has been legislatively enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

Soviet people are proud that the successes in consolidating peace on earth are inseparably bound up with the activity of the socialist community countries and with our state's very great foreign policy initiatives. The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our time and ardent fighter for peace and international security, have played a decisive role in their elaboration and implementation.

The signing of the treaty between the USSR and United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments was an important new step along the path of improving the international political climate. "In signing this treaty," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "we are helping to uphold each person's most sacred right--the right to life."

Historical experience testifies cogently that the determining trend in modern international development is the further change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism and the cause of peace and social progress.

The results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimean meetings and conversations with leaders of the fraternal parties and states vividly demonstrated that the socialist community countries are strengthening their cooperation on resolving both domestic and international tasks and are confidently marching forward in sociopolitical and economic development.

The situation in the capitalist world which is still corroded by antagonistic contradictions is a complete contrast to that. The extremely serious energy, financial and moral and political crisis, the intensification of exploitation of working people and the other incurable defects of capitalist society which is built on the pursuit of profit are cogent evidence that capitalism is historically doomed.

In this situation some of the imperialist world's ringleaders are losing the ability to soberly assess the state of affairs and are seeking a way out by fueling the tension of the international situation and intensifying the arms race. The military-industrial complex of the United States and the other capitalist powers is vitally interested in this. Making multibillion-dollar fortunes, the merchants of death are impeding detente and disarmament in every possible way in an alliance with the reactionary military. They are now fueling the myth of the notorious "Soviet threat" in an attempt at all costs to thwart ratification of the SALT II treaty and to deploy new missiles in West Europe which they have already transformed into a nuclear powder keg. The present Beijing leaders are alining increasingly closely with the most shameless imperialists.

The contemporary international situation, V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed, demands of us Soviet people high vigilance and the further strengthening of our country's economic and defense might. Meeting with your city's workers, engineers and scientists these past few days, we have constantly seen for ourselves just how unanimous the support is for the beloved party's domestic and foreign policy and how great is the desire of all collectives to collectives to complete ahead of schedule the responsible plans of the 10th 5-year plan.

In conclusion, V.V. Schcherbitskiy expressed the wish that the people of the Don raise still higher the banner of socialist competition for the further enhancement of the efficiency and quality of work and a worthy greeting of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

Then V.V. Shcherbitskiy read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree conferring the Order of Lenin on Donetsk city and affixed the award to the city banner to tumultuous applause from the meeting participants.

(Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonger applause.)

BELORUSSIA'S CONSTRUCTION CHIEF RETIRES, REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD251349 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Construction"]

[Text] The Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees: 1--The release of Comrade Vladimir Adamovich Kordl from the post of chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Construction on his retirement.

2--The appointment of Comrade Vladimir Gavrilovich Yevtukh as chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Construction.

[Signed] I. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Ye. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium. Minsk, 10 September 1979.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RASHIDOV REPLIES TO PRAVDA ARTICLE ON UZBEK CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

LD251017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric: "After Criticism": "Is the Construction Site in the Plan?"]

[Text] That was the title of an article published in PRAVDA on 20 August. It criticized the pernicious practice of dissipating funds and material resources and the rise in the number of projects being simultaneously installed in a number of Uzbekistan's oblasts. Sh. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, reports that the article has been examined at the Central Committee Bureau. A resolution adopted pointed out to the Samarkandskiy and Kashkadarinskiy obkoms and oblispolkoms the intolerability of diverting material and technical resources and manpower away from the most important construction sites nearing completion. These obkoms were assigned the task of discussing at their bureaus the cases set forth in the article and giving them a principled party assessment, demanding that economic leaders and local soviet ispolkoms concentrate construction and installation organizations' efforts and resources on projects due for completion this year and insure that they are commissioned with the established deadlines. It was proposed that organization and enterprise leaders allowing the dissipation of resources be made strictly answerable to the party.

The republican Ministry of Construction Collegium was informed of instances of state planning discipline violation and assigned the task of insuring priority concentration of material and technical resources, manpower, machinery and mechanical equipment on projects nearing completion and major state plan projects. The Uzbek SSR Gosplan was instructed to submit proposals to the republic's Council of Ministers within a week for halting the construction this year of projects listed under supplementary targets and unconnected with increasing consumer goods production, expanding the network of schools or children's and medical institutions, or creating rayon centers in newly developed areas.

The republic People's Control Committee and Gosplan were assigned the task of verifying ministries and departments' fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee demands for concentration of efforts and funds on construction sites nearing completion and to report to the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee on the results.

Workers who tolerated violations of state planning discipline have incurred strict party penalties.

All Uzbekistan CP obkoms, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Tashkent Main Construction Administration and the Uzbek State-Cooperative Association for Construction on Kolkhozes were assigned the task of discussing the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee resolution adopted following the article, taking steps to fulfill this year's state plan, and concentrating the necessary manpower and material and technical resources on projects nearing completion.

BRIEFS

FAR EAST MEETING--A zonal conference on questions of improving the technical creativity of workers in the coal industry enterprises of Siberia and the Far East, organized by the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry and the Central Council of the all-union society of inventors and efficiency experts, opened today in Artem. The participants will discuss recommendations to insure improvements in the work of inventors and rationalizers and tour the kray and visit coal mining enterprises. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25 SEPTEMBER

LD260130 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Four rayons in Tselinogradskaya Oblast have produced grain in excess of plan. The farms of Turgaysakaya Oblast have delivered 1 million tons of hard wheat. (0100 GMT)

In Kustanayskaya Oblast, the farmers have delivered 140 million poods of grain to the state. Grain has been gathered from more than 4.5 million hectares, or 80 percent of the planted area. In Kostromskaya Oblast the potato harvest is in full swing. The rice harvest is nearing completion on the floodlands of the lower Volga. Leading farms are gathering 70-80 quintals per hectare. (0200 GMT)

The potato harvest was completed in Magadanskaya Oblast today. In some places yields up to 150 quintals per hectare have been obtained. (0500 GMT)

The farms of Altayskiy Kray have dispatched 2 million tons of grain to state reception centers. Today, machine operators are threshing grain from the last and 5 millionth hectare. The mass harvesting of sugar beets is in progress in the Bashkirskaya ASSR. The republic's sugar factories have started operating. The largest of these, the Chishmy sugar works, is already working at its planned productivity level, processing around 3,000 tons of raw produce every day. The Bashkirskaya ASSR will produce considerably more sugar than it did last year. (0700 GMT)

The sugar beet harvest has started in Latvia, where the beets have ripened 1 week earlier than last year. The sugar content, at up to 20 percent, is unprecedented in the Baltic area and has led to the adoption of an augmented pledge to obtain 40 quintals of refined sugar per hectare. (0900 GMT)

Rice gathering has started in the Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. In spite of difficult weather conditions, farmers have grown a good harvest. The farmers of the Dagestanskaya ASSR have begun picking corn. The republic plans to deliver not less than 60,000 tons of corn to the state. More than two thirds of the potato crop in Novgorodskaya Oblast has been harvested. (1200 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, 2 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state, and more than 4 million hectares of grain have been threshed. In Kokchetavskaya Oblast, 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state. (1750 GMT)

PAZHITNEV REVIEWS HARVESTING, FALL PLOWING PROGRESS

LD251019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev review under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "For Next Year's Grainfields"]

[Text] September has passed its "halfway mark," as they say. The meadows and grainfields are bare. The gilded hue of the stubble is replaced by the black velvet of plowed fields. The harvest toil is nearly over, but its high intensity is not lessening.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration by 17 September grain and pulse crops had been cut from 105.2 million hectares--84 percent of the sown area. They had been threashed from 93.5 million hectares--89 percent of the area cut. The Altay working people have harvested more than 3 million hectares--more than 70 percent. In Kazakhstan grain crops have been cut from 22.5 million hectares--91 percent of the area. However, here, particularly in the virgin lands, a great deal of wheat is still in swathes and unreaped. Working people in the eastern regions have everything necessary at their disposal to gather in a good harvest in time.

Harvesting of interrow crops is under way everywhere. In the RSFSR sugar beet, for instance, has been lifted from 339,000 hectares--21 percent of the area. In the Ukraine it has been lifted from 295,000 hectares, or 17 percent of the area planted. It is an intensive time for the country's potato growers. The first few thousand tons of cotton have reached procurement centers in Central Asia.

The rate of procurement and processing of products is increasing. The grain growers of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts, the vegetable growers of Azerbaijan and the beet and sugar growers of Vinnitskaya Oblast are coping with this well.

At the same time many oblasts are behind with grain deliveries. Some kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, devoting their main attention to laying in feed, are not hurrying to fulfill the first commandment. Of course, timely concern must be displayed for creating a feed base for livestock units. However, this must not be done to the detriment of the fulfillment of plans for selling grain to the state. Certain farms in Kemerovskaya, Kurganskaya and other oblasts, for instance, are delaying drying and sending grain to the elevators. Thousands of quintals of tomatoes, melons and watermelons have lain for a long time at station sites in Uzbekistan, Moldavia and Astrakhanskaya Oblast.

This is what N. Zhuravlev reports to the editorial office from the village of Shoherbinovka in Putivlskiy Rayon, Sumskaya Oblast: "We have a good apple harvest, but it is difficult to dispose of them: There is no packaging." Similar reports are coming in from certain rayons in Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Moscow area are unable to sell about 1,500 tons of radishes. Because of the inflexibility of procurement workers, transportation workers, and sometimes farm leaders and specialists themselves, produce from orchards and truck farms is finding its way to the consumer only with difficulty. Meanwhile you often cannot find apples, tomatoes or green vegetables on store counters.

The farmers' attention is also focused on next year's grain fields. Winter crops must be sown and fall plowing carried out at the best time. Winter crops have already been sown on 31 million hectares--three-fourths of the area allotted. Many farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Estonia have finished the sowing.

One of today's most important tasks is to plow the soil for next year's crops. Many years of cropgrowing practice has proved that fall plowing carried out well and in good time insures a sharp increase in the yield per hectare. That is why it is important not to let the best time go by and to make maximum use of machinery to carry out this agricultural method.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have to prepare more than 117 million hectares by fall plowing. Some 38.5 million hectares have been plowed. Machine operators in the Bashkirskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSRs and Penzenskaya, Ulyanovskaya and certain other oblasts have prepared 60 percent and more of their areas. Leading farms are using machinery in two shifts. Their leaders, party committees and bureaus displayed concern in good time for selecting cadres, created good working and living conditions for machine operators and made wide use of progressive methods of organizing work and material incentives.

But this is by no means the case everywhere. In many oblasts of the RSFSR, in particular Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya and Smolenskaya, the best time for preparing the soil is passing by. Here 13 to 15 percent of tractors are standing idle and the plan for fall plowing has only been 9-15 percent fulfilled. The situation is the same on a number of farms in Latvia.

Party, soviet and economic organs everywhere are called upon to insure dual shift operation by units, to organize socialist competition between the collectives of detachments and units and to step up monitoring of the quality of plowing.

Enterprises and departments involved in the concerns of the grain fields are called upon to give the farmers great assistance in completing field work in good time. At the same time not all of them show the necessary attention to rural needs. Many tractors have been unable to begin plowing because of faults and a shortage of crankshafts for engines. The Odessa Pochvomash production association has permitted a shortfall of many plows for fall work. As before, plans for supplying diesel oil to farms are not being fulfilled. The grain growers in the Urals and Siberia have received thousands of tons of fuel short.

Concern for this year's and next year's grain fields is a matter of paramount importance. It is the duty of labor collectives in rural areas and their partners to complete the harvesting in good time and create a reliable basis for the harvest in the final year of the 5-year plan.

KUNAYEV TOURS TSELINOGRADSKAYA OBLAST, ADDRESSES AKTIV

LD241015 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Let Us Provide the Motherland with Large Quantities of Grain"]

[Text] The rural workers of Tselinogradskaya Oblast have grown a rich harvest. As they work in the fields, on the transport routes and at procurement enterprises they are resolved to harvest and sell the grain to the state quickly and without losses. Socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the historic 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum is broadening.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and Comrade B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, acquainted themselves with the course of harvest work and with the state of affairs in the oblast. In Tselinogradskiy, Vishnevskiy and Kurgaldzhinskiy rayons they inquired about the use of harvesting and transport equipment and organizational and political work among the rural workers. Comrade D.A. Kunayev talked with machine operators and sovkhoz leaders and specialists.

In the oblast center comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov visited the TETs-2 and a number of trade and public catering enterprise, went to Secondary School No 16 and familiarized themselves with construction work and the provision of amenities in the city.

On 2 September a meeting of the oblast party aktiv was held. It was attended by obkom bureau members, party gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolok and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations and leaders of a number of industrial enterprises and construction sites and oblast organizations.

Obkom first secretary N.Ye. Morozov reported on the oblast party organization's activity in fulfilling high pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain and other products.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the meeting. He dwelt on the main tasks involved in further boosting agriculture in the light of the party's demands and the advice and instructions given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At the moment rural workers have the very important task of bringing in the harvest successfully and procuring the grain. On all sovkhozes and kolkhozes and in every sector of the harvesting and transport conveyor the work of conbine operators, drivers and all harvest workers must be as productive as possible and of the highest quality. It is the duty of machine operators to take the necessary measures to work with intensely on the harvest in any kind of weathers avoiding any losses. They must heave the necessary production and living conditions for this. In addition to harvest work farmers must concentrate on prompt fall plowing, preparing seeds, augumenting fodder stocks and increasing the number and productivity of livestock.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev devoted a great deal of attention to reserves and possibilities for further increasing labor productivity, production efficiency and output quality and improving planning and management of industry, capital construction and other economic sectors in accordance with the tasks set forth in the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution. More active efforts are needed to intensify labor at every enterprise and to contribute comprehensively to the introduction of advanced experience. There is an urgent need to accelerate the commissioning of new production, housing and cultural and everyday projects.

Ideological and political education work must be closely combined with the solution of economic problems. It is necessary to utilize new forms and methods of this work which contribute to the further improvement of the ideological, political, labor and moral education of the working people.

The party aktiv meeting gave assurances that working people on all farms and in all rayons in the oblast will overfulfill the socialist pledges and sell 174 million poods of grain to the state, including 50 million in excess of the plan, and will fully implement the plans for the sale of other crop and livestock products and for the development of industry, capital construction and other economic sectors.

The aktiv meeting was attended by B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; V.T. Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau; V.B. Ginko, USSR deputy minister of railways, and V.K. Kadyrbayev, Kazakh SSR Minister of Motor Transport.

On their tour of the oblast Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov were accompanied by N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Tselinograd Obkom, and A.K. Dzhulmukhamedov, oblispolkom chairman.

ALMA-ATA PRESENTS STATISTICS ON KAZAKH HARVEST

AU261018 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU

[Text] According to a report published today by the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration, by 24 September the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had mown 23,650,000 hectares of grain and bean crops, or 96 percent of the total sown, and threshed (?19,806,000) hectares, or 84 percent of the area mown. Some 3 million hectares of grain were threshed last week. Accountable for almost all that weekly increase in the harvested area were northern oblasts that have entered the final stage of the battle for Kazakhstan's great loaf [of bread] in the virgin lands' jubilee year. The largest area, 600,000 hectares, was threshed in the last 6 days in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, and almost (?another as large) in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblast farms have recently significantly hastened this work. The pace of threshing has (?sharply) increased in the fields of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, but it still remains slower there than in other virgin land oblasts. Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast farmers still must thresh more than half of the grain and bean crops (?sown).

In the meantime, rice and corn harvesting for grain is gathering momentum in the south and southeast of the republic. Rice has been mown on more than half of the total area, and all the four oblasts growing that valuable groat crop have joined in harvest operations. Leading are farms on lower reaches of the Syr-Darya where more than 70 percent of the rice has already been mown. The first 20,000 hectares of corn for grain have been harvested in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast and the Semirechiye.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

25 September

LD260048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The harvest is nearing completion at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation. As the republican CSA reports, grain crops have yet to be cut on one-seventh of the sown area. In the last few days, despite poor weather conditions in a number of regions, the rate of threshing has noticably increased. Plowing has been carried out on half the area. Winter sowing is coming to an end. Many farms have considerably extended the winter sowing area.

26 September

LD260632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Grain crops have been cut in the RSFSR from more than 65 million hectares, the republic's CSA reports. More than half the work being done daily on the fields is now on the farms of Siberia. The rate of harvesting and threshing windrows has risen significantly here in the past few days.

RASHIDOV VISITS TASHKENT AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SCHOOL

LD251335 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Training Specialists and Developing Scientific Research"]

[Excerpts] The Tashkent Order of the Labor Red Banner Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization engineering one of the country's biggest agricultural VUZes--makes a big contribution to the development of socialist farming and stock-raising.

Yesterday the institute was visited by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee. He visited the VUZ departments and familiarized himself with work on the creation of new low-toxicity defoliants, the planning of automated hydroengineering systems and the designing of a highly productive installation for drying fruit and grapes.

Then a meeting was held to discuss the institute collective's tasks in the new academic year.

Sh.R. Rashidov addressed the meeting. He stressed that Uzbekskaya SSR working people are faced with big tasks in terms of the further development of the national economy. They are laid down in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and in the speeches and articles by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the next few years the republic will be opening up hundreds of thousands of hectares of new land, constructing reservoirs, canals and stockraising complexes. Knowledgeable, skilled and highly conscientious young specialists will be needed everywhere. They will have radio scope for applying their efforts. It is necessary to improve the training of engineering cadres, as determined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further development of higher education. The VUZ collective is called upon to substantially raise the standard of scientific research work and bring it closer to life and to production. In particular, the institute's scientists must direct their efforts toward creating highly efficient machinery for cotton growing and other agricultural sectors and elaborating new methods of land irrigation and reclamation.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS MELON EXHIBITION IN TASHKENT

LD251330 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Melon Growers' Competition"]

[Excerpts] The aroma of melons pervaded one of the pavilions at the Uzbekskaya SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. A republican melon growers' competition was held there yesterday.

The exhibition of melons was visited by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee. Addressing the exhibition participants, he dwelt on the tasks arising out of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions and the instructions given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed the importance of further developing melon growing in the republic on the basis of introducing new high-yield, high-quality strains and progressive techniques, and wished the selective plant breeders and all farmers and scientists further successes in their work.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'VERTICAL-8' GEOPHYSICAL ROCKET LAUNCHED

LD260950 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--In accordance with the socialist countries' program for cooperation in the field of research in and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, the geophysical rocket "Vertical-8" was launched from the territory of the European part of the USSR in middle latitudes to an altitude of 505 kilometres today at six hours twenty minutes, Moscow time. It is designed to carry on the comprehensive research in short-wave radiation of the sun.

A high-altitude astrophysical probe which separated from the rocket on the ascending part of the flight path at an altitude of 100 kilometres, carried scientific instrumentation created by specialists of Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. A recoverable container with scientific instrumentation and measurement results separated from the probe on the downward section of the flight path at an altitude of 95 kilometres and landed by means of a parachute system. The scientific apparatus has been prepared for the launching by specialists of Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. The scientific organizations of the countries participating in the experiment began processing the obtained information.

COSMOS-1129 LAUNCHED TO CARRY OUT BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

LD260852 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--Another satellite of the Earth in the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1,129, was launched in the Soviet Union on Tuesday.

The satellite, which is designed to carry on the research in the effect of space flight factors on living organisms, carries experimental systems with various biological objects as well as radiation physics apparatus. On board the satellite there are biological objects and scientific instrumentation of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the USA, and France. Specialists of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Romania will also take part in research in the experimental biological material.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial orbital period 90.5 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface 406 km; minimum distance 226 km; orbital inclination is 62.8 degrees. The onboard apparatus is functioning normally.

EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED BY SINGLE ROCKET

LD260800 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--Eight artificial Earth satellites--Cosmos-1130, Cosmos-1131, Cosmos-1132, Cosmos-1133, Cosmos--1134, Cosmos-1135, Cosmos-1136, Cosmos-1137--were launched in the Soviet Union today. They were put into orbit by one carrier rocket. The satellites carry scientific apparatus for continued exploration of outer space. All the satellites fly in orbits close to preset ones, their initial parameters: Period of revolution--115 minutes, maximum distance from the Earth--1515, minimum distance--1446 kilometres, orbit inclination--74 degrees. Apparatus aboard the satellites is functioning normally.